The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,735. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PATERSON—At No. 7, Russell Street, on the 29th Feb., the wife of W. R. Paterson, Esq., of a son.

CULLEN—On the 23rd February, the wife of Dr. P. Cullen, Civil Surgeon of Dumoh, of a daughter.

SPENCER—At Howrah, on the 27th February, the wife of the Revd. W. Spencer, B.A., Chaplain of Howrah, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROFTS—At her residence, 133, Dhurrumtollah, on the 24th February, Elizabeth Mary, the wife of H. Crofts, Esq., V.S., T. Smith & Co.'s, aged 30 years.

GRANT—At No. 2, Little Russell Street, Calcutta, on the 26th February, William Patrick, second son of J. P. Grant, Esq., C.S., aged 2 years and 7 months.

NASH—At 53, Serpentine Lane, on the 26th February, of cholera, Captain John Dixon Nash, Invalid Establishment, aged 56 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SULLIVAN—On the 28th February, at the Union Hotel, Ootacamund, the wife of H. E. Sullivan, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

HAYNE—At Coonoor, on the 29th February, the wife of J. H. Hayne, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BAYLIS—At Neyoor, South Travancore, on the 25th February, Eliza Anne, the wife of Revd. Frederic Baylis, of the London Missionary Society.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY, Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers; also good accommodation for Steerage Passengers at £30 a head.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR, HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.) Captain BEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain CREIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTEE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	11th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	11th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

MR. RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st of January 1864.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *via* the Cape of Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will take place at the Club Tents on the Esplanade on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 P. M.

Due notice of the subject to be considered is exhibited in the Club Rooms.

J. REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for four months certain.

The rate of Interest allowed on three months' deposits will, until further notice, be one per cent. above the rate allowed by the Bank of Bombay.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NASIK MEAT MARKET.—At the request of several families, the Manager will, if patronised by a majority of the European residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, send a horse cart round each morning for the delivery of meat at private houses. A book will be delivered to each house, and it is particularly requested that the orders for the next day may be entered at the time of delivery of the meat for the day previous. Monthly payments. The delivery will commence from the 1st proximo. HENRY McDERMOT, Manager.

Girgaum Road, opposite China Bazar, or Nasik Meat Market, 7th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1864.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Keamaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... £ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... £ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion
Frangipanni	Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FOR SALE.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
} At 1½ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Farmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz. {
Vegetable — Giblit
Hare — Poachers
Rabbit — Venison
Mock Turtle — Oysters
Mulligatawny — Soup and Bouilli
Green Peas — Peas and Gravy
Ox Tail — Vermicelli
Salmon — Mutton Broth
Hotch Potch
} At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.

Kidney — Gravie
Veal — Partridge
Chicken
} At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Bycullaand Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	,, Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	,, Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game	,, English Loto
(of Frogs and Toads	,, Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	,, Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	,, Merelles, or Nine Men's
Bowling Green Bowls	Morris
The Boat Puzzle	,, Game of War.
The Tournament	,, Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of
,, ,, Non Plus	different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, July to Dec. '63 —bound...	14	0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale, a small consignment of very superior Electro Silver Goods, consisting of the following articles:—

TEA POTS.

Tea Pots, engraved and hard soldered, 5 Gills...Rs.	50	0
Tea Pot do. do. do. 4 do.	48	0
Ditto do. do. do. 5 do	60	0
Ditto do. do. do. 1 Pint	34	0
Ditto do. do. do. 5 Gills	55	0

COFFEE POTS.

Coffee Pots, engraved and hard soldered,...5 Gills ...	60	0
Ditto do. do. do. ...1 Quarts.	46	0
Ditto do. do. do. ...1 Pint ...	36	0

CREAM EWER.

Cream Ewer, engraved and richly gilt ...	32	0

TABLE CASTORS.

Six Glass Castor, Silver Mustard Cover and Castor Tops ...	60	0
Ditto ditto plated do. do. ...	50	0
Four Glass do. do. ...	20	0
Three Glass ditto do. do. ...	18	0

SALT STANDS.

Plated Salt Stands, open work, ruby lining, per pair.	16	0
Ditto ditto gilt inside, per pair ...	18	0

MUFFINEERS.

Muffineers, engraved ...	10	0
Ditto plain ...	7	8
Ditto Glass Silver Tops ...	5	0

TOAST RACKS.

Of various patterns ... Rs. 10 and	12	0

MUGS AND CUPS.

Children's Cup, engraved and gilt inside ...	15	0
Pint Mugs, plain with ornamental cable handle ...	19	0
Half Pint do. ...	12	0
Ditto do. engraved, richly gilt inside ...	20	0

SUNDRIES.

Two Glass Pickle Frame ...	30	0
Mustard Pots of various designs ...	12	0
Sugar Basket, ruby lining ...	18	0
Fruit Spoon, richly gilt and ornamented ...	7	0

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Table Spoons	Fiddle pattern quality	A	per doz.	4	0
The same	do.	B	,,	30	0
Table Forks	do.	A	,,	38	0
The same	do.	B	,,	28	0
Dessert Spoons	do.	A	,,	30	0
The same	do.	B	,,	22	0
Dessert Forks	do.	A	,,	28	0
The same	do.	B	,,	20	0
Tea Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	14	0
Sugar Bows	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	3	0
Salt Spoons	do.	A	per doz.	18	2
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Egg Spoons	do.	A	,,	19	0
The same	do.	B	,,	16	0
Mustard Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Sauce Ladles	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	2	12
Soup Ladles	do.	A	,,	13	8
The same	do.	B	,,	11	0
Gravy Spoons	do.	A	,,	6	8
The same	do.	B	,,	6	8

With a view to effecting a speedy sale, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., under instructions from the Consignor are enabled to offer FIFTEEN PER CENT. off the above prices for CASH.

N. B.—Orders will be received for supplies from England if accompanied by cash at a considerable reduction on the foregoing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

VINE GROWERS COMPANY OF COGNAC.—JULES DRUET, Manager.—A fresh consignment of old Brandy from the above Company has just been received ex *Saint Vincent de Paul*; and is on sale at MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.'s, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

No. 2, Apollo Street, Admiralty House.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old* ... Rs. 40 per dozen, quarts
Do. fine ... ,, 25 do.
Red Seal Sherry ... ,, 24 do.
Black Seal Sherry ... ,, 20 do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints ... 11 8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ... 16 8 ,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints ... 9 0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

	Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. a Crown	30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ...per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints ... ,, ,, 3
Porter in pints (expected) ,, ,, 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	,,	21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,,	15
Do. white do.	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,,	38
Do. in pints	,,	20
Green Seal, quarts	,,	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,,	32
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,,	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,,	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.		
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,,	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,,	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,,	13

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) } At various prices.

SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof

IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Sunlee*, from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.

Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.

Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sausages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Fruits, in Noyeau and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription 1 Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A situation as Sugar-boiler. For particulars apply by letters to J. M. A. S., care of the Publisher.

WANTED.—A young Toy-Terrier Bitch. State terms, &c., to Z., care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—SECOND ISSUE.—The Manager of the Branch here is prepared to receive applications at the Bank's Office, Nesbit Lane, up to the 12th instant, for a limited number of Shares of the Second Issue of Shares reserved for Bombay.

The Shares will be alloted at a premium of not more than Rs. 10 per Share.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડીંગ એનડ શીપીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. the Call of Rs. 250 per share due on 15th January last.

The unpaid Calls will be charged 12 per cent. interest and the Shares are liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 9th March 1864.

ELECTRO PLATE FOR SALE.

4 Dish covers of sizes.
4 Hot Water side dishes.
12 Table Spoons.
12 ,, Forks.
12 Desert Spoons.
12 ,, Forks.
12 Tea Spoons.
6 Egg Do.
6 Salt Do.
1 Soup Ladle.
1 Sugar Spoon.
1 Do. Tongs.
1 Sugar Basin.
1 Do. Do. lined with Blue glass.
1 Toast Rack.
2 Pair of Candlesticks with fruited Shades and Stars.
2 Pair of English Blankets.
1 Very large sized handsome dining table cover.

THE above are all *quite new*, and are offered for sale because the owner is about to leave Bombay. Price for the lot Rupees 600. Apply for particulars to PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, Adolphi Hotel, where the Articles can be seen.

SELLING OFF.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. for cash payments.

His present stock consists of :—

A great variety of handsome Toys, lately received per *Edwin Fox*.

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions, Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Work of Artistic character and highly finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Table Ornaments.

Violin Strings and Bows.

Stereoscopic Views of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery.

A choice selection of Telescopes; Binocular, Field and Sea Glasses; Opera Glasses.

Spectacles, variously mounted with convex and concave glasses, double Eye Glasses.

Musical Boxes, playing favorite Airs.

Musical Clocks, highly finished.

Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, of excellent workmanship.

Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Setts.

Handsome Pile Carpets and Table Covers.

Mouldings, Rosewood and Gold, for Picture Frames.

Account Books of Foolscap, Demy and Medium size paper.

Envelopes of sizes.

Clothes, Shoe and Paint Brushes, Dusters, Combs, Patent Cork Screws, &c. &c.

Mr. J. NEUBERG proceeding to Europe for a few months by the second mail in April, in order to select personally a new Stock of Goods for the next season, will thank all parties who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without any loss of time.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

FRIDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1864.

THE GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
ASSISTED BY
MR. F. BURY,

Will make their appearance on Friday, the 11th instant, in a Comic Drama by Charles Mathews, Esq., entitled—

"LITTLE TODDLEKINS."

MR. JONES ROBINSON BROWN-SMITH .... MR. F. BURY.
MR. BARNABY BABBICOMBE (of Babicombe Bay) .... MAJOR CURTIS.
CAPTAIN LITTLEPOP .... MR. G. L. MILLER, R.N.
AMANTHIS .... JONES' SISTER.
ANNE BABICOMBE .... MISS E. PAGET.
SUSAN .... MISS ADA COATES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE TRULY LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

"THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN."

MR. HENRY HIGGINS.—A gentleman with an unfortunate name, and a fervent attachment for Emily Trevor. MR. G. L. MILLER, R.N.
FRANK FRISKLY.—A Cavalry Captain with a genius for invention, a propensity for progression and an attachment for every thing but his Regiment. CAPTAIN HORACE.
PETER PIPPIN.—A promising young gentleman in livery, with an inquiring mind, and an unfortunate attachment. LIEUT. W. M. LATHAM, R.N.
JACOB EARWIG.—"*The Boots at the Swan*," a free-and-easy youth, with a talent for pantomime, a refined taste, and a strong attachment to refreshment. MR. F. BURY.
MISS CECELIA MOONSHINE.—A Romantic Lady, a victim to sentiment and light reading, with a fond attachment to extraordinary novelties. MISS M. OLIVER.
EMILY TREVOR.—A young lady, with a fortune in perspective, and a confessed attachment to Mr. Henry Higgins. MISS E. PAGET.
SALLY SMITH.—A genteel housemaid, with a good character from her last place, and a slight attachment to a fancy baker. MISS ANNIE SNOWDEN.
BETTY JENKINS.—A plain Cook without any attachment. MISS JEMIMA PATTISON.

Doors to open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

All applications for Tickets, for any part of the house Rs. 5, to be made to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort, and Byculla.

Admission will be granted only to those holding Tickets issued by the Committee of Management.
WILLIAM J. BEST, *Honorary Secretary*.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS.
PLATT AND RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863,
ARRANGED FOR
HAND, BULLOCK, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



THESE Machines are adapted for Ginning every description of Cotton, whether with hard or wooly seeds, or of long or short staple. The seeds are separated without crushing them, or in any way injuring the fibre.

The production of the 40 inch Gin, worked by power, is from 30 to 35 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, of the short stapled indigenous varieties, and from 40 to 50 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, from New Orleans or Egyptian Seeds.

The Hand Machine is made 12 inches wide to be worked by two persons only, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of clean cotton per hour according to quality.

Both Machines are very simple, are not at all liable to get out of order, and require no skill in working.

Platt & Richardson's Patent Churka Cotton Gins, Hand Driving Wheels, Bullock Mills, Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Brick Machines, &c. &c.

Further particulars, with plans and estimates for the above, complete with Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Iron Roofs, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Fort, where the Cotton Gins may be seen working.
R. NEWTON, Agent.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Ottawa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 15th...... 10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd...... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn h. m.	Even h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h.51m	6 13	6 0	0 13	0 33	8th March 1864. Time—7h. 59m. 4s. 1.
Fri.	11	Twilight ends at 7.12	6 12	6 1	0 53	1 12	
Sat.	12	Gregory, M. and B.	6 11	6 1	1 33	1 52	
Sun.	13	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 10	6 8	2 11	2 36	
Mon.	14	Mars sets at 2.31.	6 0	6 0	2 59	3 24	
Tues.	15	Jupiter rises at 10.31	6 9	6 1	3 52	4 25	
Wed.	16	Jupiter sets at 9.49	6 8	6 1	5 7	5 46	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 4
AGRA	Mar. 1	LAHORE	Feb. 27
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 2	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 4
BANGALORE	Mar. 4	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 1	MEERUT	Mar. 4
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 2
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Feb. 25	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

IT is a curious commentary on all the talk we have been accustomed to hear about the prosperous condition of the country, that Sir Charles Trevelyan will undoubtedly have to announce next month, when he brings in his budget, a deficit of at least a million sterling in the revenue for the financial year 1863-64. The truth is that the present system of taxation in India is not such as allows the State to benefit by the sudden increase of wealth which has been the result of the unprecedented activity of the cotton trade. The Income Tax does but touch part of the profits which have gone into the pockets of the cultivators and the merchants on this side of India; and, with this exception, the cotton crop, which it has been the object of all recent legislation to develope at the expense of all the other natural products of the country, pays no tribute, direct or indirect, to the public exchequer. The income of the Indian Government depends now, as in the days before financial reform had been heard of, mainly on the land-tax and the price of opium in the Chinese market. The land-tax does not vary greatly from one year to another; but the fluctuations in the value of opium are often so violent and sudden as wholly to derange the calculations of the most experienced traders and put to ridicule the estimates of the most careful of Finance Ministers. When Sir Charles Trevelyan made his statement towards the close of April in last year, he thought he was safe in taking Rs. 1,250 a chest as the average price that would be realised by the sale of opium during the year 1863-64; and this rate, he estimated, would bring in a revenue of eight millions sterling. Now, even as regards Bengal opium, this calculation has been wide of the mark, as the following table shows:—

BENGAL OPIUM.

	Patna. Rs.	Benares. Rs.
1863.		
April	1,469	1,398
May	1,420	1,349
June	1,431	1,362
July	1,393	1,306
August	1,387	1,333
September	1,370	1,335
October	1,380	1,333
November	1,355	1,323
December	1,292	1,160
1864.		
January	1,030	879
February	1,052	1,001
March	1,036	980

It is evident from these figures that, although Sir Charles Trevelyan's average was maintained and even exceeded during several months of the year, prices during the last four months have ruled so very low, that, unless there is a sudden reaction of which we see no present hope, the returns for the whole financial year will probably show a serious deficiency. On this point, however, we speak with some diffidence, not having the exact information as to the quantities sold at the various monthly sales which would enable us to pronounce a decided opinion. But we may, at all events, confidently assert that Bengal opium will this year yield nothing more than the revenue Sir Charles Trevelyan estimated that it would bring in.

Turning, now, to the Malwa opium, which as our readers are aware is grown by independent farmers instead of being cultivated for Government by its own agents, and which contributes to the revenue of the State by a heavy tax imposed on each chest which passes the British frontier, we find matters here far worse than on the other side of India. A glance at the annexed table, which gives the prices of Malwa opium in the Bombay and Hongkong markets respectively since April last, will suffice to convince any one that the state of the Malwa opium trade is such as may well excite alarm:—

MALWA OPIUM.

	Price in Bombay Rs.	Price in China. Rs.
1863.		
April	1,620	1,575
May	1,580	1,485
June	1,610	1,496
July	1,600	1,507
August	1,620	1,530
September	1,590	1,575
October	1,600	1,553
November	1,510	1,496
December	1,440	1,496
1864.		
January	1,400	1,462
February	1,375	1,395
March	1,400	...

It is clearly impossible that the trade, burdened as it is with a tax of Rs. 600 a chest, can now be carried on except at an absolute loss to the Bombay merchants who export Malwa opium to China, and the inevitable result will ere long be the complete collapse of what used to be the most profitable traffic in which India was engaged. The result is, indeed, seen already in the marked falling off in the quantity of opium exported from Bombay during the past twelve months:—

EXPORTS OF MALWA OPIUM FROM BOMBAY.

1861-62, (April to March)	Chests	39,000
1862-63	,,	50,000
1863-64	,,	29,000

There is therefore a deficiency of 21,000 chests in 1863-64 as compared with the previous year, and of 10,000 chests as compared with 1861-62. Even the latter figure, taking the tax at Rs. 600 a chest, represents a loss to the State of 60 lacs, or more than half a million sterling. With the cost of the Frontier War to pay, and a deficit of this formidable character in the estimated revenue, the Finance Minister must have by this time begun to feel rather uncomfortable with regard to the probable state of the nation's balance at its banker's towards the close of next month.

But India cannot afford to part with the opium trade, and the question is what steps ought to be taken to give it fresh life and propriety. Indian Statesmen have of late years been content to stuff their ears with cotton, and to repeat over and over again that the sole object Providence had in allowing the English to establish their rule in India was to enable them to procure a plentiful supply of raw material for the mills of Manchester. It has been forgotten that, although India may make herself very useful to England by growing nothing but cotton, the crop which is most valuable to India herself and which therefore she ought specially to care for is not cotton but opium. The fact that Bombay merchants are making immense fortunes by selling Surats at Rs. 700 a candy will not go far to comfort the people of this country under the new burden of taxation with which they will be loaded, if the opium trade be neglected or overtaxed till it ceases to command the Chinese market or to bring into the Indian Exchequer the nice little sum of £8,000,000 a year not one penny of which is paid by Indian taxpayers. The first duty of the State at present clearly is to reduce the duty on Malwa opium. A tax which raises the price of opium higher here than the rate at which the drug can be sold in Hongkong is clearly so excessive as to be almost prohibitory; and the figures we have given show that, unless the charge of Rs. 600 a chest be lowered, Malwa opium will soon cease to yield any income at all to the Government. The principal dealers should, we think, lose no time in representing these circumstances to the Governor General and Sir Charles Trevelyan, and asking that such a reduction at least may be made as will enable them to continue the trade without a certainty of being gradually ruined.

THE *Rast-Goftar* certainly deserves great credit for the sound and sensible views it has lately expressed touching the refusal of Sir John Lawrence to invite natives to his Ball. In those views we cordially coincide. Nothing is more painful, we think, than the spectacle of a Hindoo watching the twirling and twiddling of men and women clasped in a species of fond embrace, and kicking their vigorous heels in the voluptuous waltz or ridiculous polka. In fact, while the present mode of dancing prevails, accompanied as it is by the fashion of the voluminous crinoline expanding and floating more gracefully than decorously, and of the delicate "woven wind" fabrics with which ladies who dance engulf themselves, and which in their rapid gyrations float against the very noses of the lookers on who happen to be sitting in the vicinity of the innocent performers, we are rather inclined to think that *all* males who are not taking a part in the Terpsichorean performance should be requested to withdraw from the ball-room; or that, at least, the stewards should be bound to see that all such are properly invested with decent and effective blinkers. It is notorious that, among our Sir Roger de Coverley hopping grand-mothers, and grave minuet-pacing ancestors, the introducture of round dances, in which the waists of their wives and daughters were to be encircled by gay strangers, met with great resistance, and was long regarded as a tremendous scandal. Little is it then to be wondered at, that among a people, for whose intellectual delectation this same dancing is performed by paid women of the most degraded character, and to all whose preconceived notions the very promiscuous mingling of the sexes is simply abhorrent, dancing parties should be secretly regarded as disgraceful exhibitions. If we ourselves, hypothetically ignorant of the art, were to come upon a nation practising it with the delightful freedom and activity in vogue among Western nations, we think that we should be as much or almost as much astonished as the general public were at the revelation of the playful and delightful, if slightly improper, custom of toozling as practised in the Scotch post-offices by Scotch ministers and presbyters, and the good-natured fair ones of their congregations. However, there is no doubt, that, intimate as are the relations established between a gentleman and his partner, dancing is in the main, under the restrictions imposed upon it by the presence of chaperones and others a most harmless and innocent recreation; and there is no reason in life that we should allow the natives to bring their Heaven-only-knows-what nasty ideas into our ball-rooms and sneer at us for our national pastime. They are educated to think differently upon such matters from ourselves; like the swallow and the hen on the subject of travelling their notions and our own are formed upon different data. Hans Andersen makes the swallow dilate to a matter of fact hen upon the exquisite pleasures of travelling, of skimming over the romantic scenery of the earth's surface, and of feeling oneself poised in the air upon a rapid wing. "Oh" said the hen "I once went twelve miles in a coop, and I'm sure I don't see any pleasure in travelling." Many people, we are sure, especially if they have been jolted about India in a bullock cart at the rate of two miles an hour, will agree with the hen. So we suppose with the natives and the pleasures of the "light fantastic toe." The terrific perspirations and dampness of shirtfronts, the utter annihilation of shirt-collar, and the general sensation as though one were dressed in adhesive postage-stamps, had been plunged into a vapour bath, and were standing on the deck of a lively craft in the Bay of Biscay, which follow the successful accomplishment of a waltz with a determined high-spirited partner in an atmosphere of 95° fahrenheit, are naturally not so charming to a people, who sometimes entertain a notion that enjoyment should be combined with pleasure, as to a laborious nation which finds its chief gratifications in severe physical prostration. For all these reasons our new Viceroy exercised a sound discretion when he excluded the native population from his entertainment. We greatly commend the good taste of our fellow townsman, Mr. Sassoon, in following the same path.

THE public meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of giving Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett a testimonial was very numerously attended by natives of all classes, excepting the Mohammedans; but hardly an English face was to be seen in the room. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who occupied the chair, was supported by the Sheriff, Dr. Birdwood, and by six other Europeans, namely, Mr. A. J. Lewis, Mr. Sinclair, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Knight, Mr. Edwin Heycock, and Mr. Kennelly. It was obvious from the first that the meeting was resolved upon having a statue, to be placed in the Victoria Garden, that place of public resort being, it would seem, the private property of Dr. Birdwood, who has full power to dispose of it as he likes in small lots to serve as sites for monuments to all the famous nobodies of Bombay. It was inevitable that any amendment proposed at such a meeting should be lost; and the only object of the gentlemen who took upon themselves the invidious duty of opposition to the wishes of the requisitionists was to enter a protest against the officiousness of the Sheriff of Bombay, who, although he had only been called upon to convene a meeting of Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett's fellow-countrymen, invited all the inhabitants of Bombay to assemble together, hoping it may be that no Englishmen would care to come, and that the acts of the meeting might go forth to the world as those of the whole population of this city. If this was the Sheriff's hope, it was disappointed in a way he is not likely to forget. Mr. Anstey, in moving his amendment, took care to point out that there were only fifteen Europeans in all present, of whom a half a dozen probably were on his side; and, wherever the report of the meeting goes, its "public" character will now be fully known and appreciated. We shall take care, also, that Mr. Anstey's eloquent denunciation of the sham of such a testimonial, of the interested motives of the few men who have been most active in getting it up, and of the strange inconsistency of some of the requisitionists, shall be placed on record. One amusing effect of Mr. Anstey's speech was to bring out and make manifest the discordant feelings of those who have subscribed to the testimonial. Mr. Anstey quoted the remark of a paper called *Native Opinion*, that, if a statue were given to Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, one might also be raised in honour of Juddonathjee Maharaj. This roused the wrath of a prominent Parsi reformer, who rose up in his place, and declared it was a shame to speak in the same breath of a gentleman like Mr. Sunkersett and a monster of iniquity like the Maharaj. If all the Hindus present had understood English, there is a chance that this speaker would have been massacred on the spot by his fellow-requisitionists; but, protected by their ignorance, he went on declaiming in very good English against the Maharaj, till one of the six Europeans, fearful of a row, plucked him by the sleeve, and persuaded him to sit down. This prudent policy was then persevered in to the end, such speaker saying as little as possible, and the meeting only expressing its sentiments by loud cheers for Mr. Sunkersett and hisses for the supporters of the amendment. All things considered, both parties ought to be satisfied with the result of the meeting. The requisitionists carried their point of having a statue; the English dissentients gained their end of showing the pettiness and unreality of the whole affair. We hope that Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett will now give Bombay a proof of his good sense by declining to accept the honour thrust upon him, and requesting Dr. Birdwood to find some other victims whom to turn into monumental marble.

WE hear from Calcutta that applications were to be made to the High Court last week for the liberation of Ameer Khan, a wealthy banker who had been arrested on a charge of high treason in connexion with the Umballah plot, and for bail on behalf of another prisoner Moonshee Mosahib Ally, on a similar charge of treason The Government is said to be in full possession of all the details of the plot, which contemplated a very serious blow at English domination. Some uneasiness is felt at the large number of armed blackguards whom the King of Oude has collected round him at Garden Reach.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy is (says the *Mofussilite*) coming up early in April to inaugurate the Railway as far as Ghazeeabad, on which occasion there is to be a grand gathering and banquet at Delhi.

THE same journal hears from Calcutta that the Oudh Commission has collapsed. The fact is, the claims were all moonshine, and there is an end to that matter.

"THE *Poona Observer* states that an extraordinary occurrence occurred lately at Seroor. The Poona Horse were out on parade, when a native Duffadar left the ranks, and made a furious attack on the Adjutant. The Adjutant parried his sword thrusts for some time, the duel continuing, while the native officer followed the English one over the field, endeavouring to take his life. Being baffled in this design the Duffadar made at Major Westropp, the Commandant, whom he attacked in a similar manner, the Major defending himself with his sword. After a short time several troopers left the ranks, and at Major Westropp's order cut down the Duffadar, who fell mortally wounded to the ground and shortly afterwards expired.

"An inquest was held to discover whether the man had been drugged with bhang or any other maddening poison; but nothing was proved except that he had very recently returned from furlough. It is possible he may have imbibed some fanatical ideas at his home, which prompted him to an attempt which ended in the loss of his own life.

"Such an event had not occurred before in the Bombay army, it is believed, for forty years."

THE *Englishman* hears "from Nowgong, that the Raja of Muneepoor has signally punished the murderers of the French planter in the forests of Muneepoor. "The Raja proceeded with his troops to the spot accompanied by Mr. Beveridge. They found the remains of the murdered man and his followers. The Raja attacked the village of the murderers, killed fifty of them, and burned down the village."

THE *Hurkaru* notices from the Home journals that "A meeting took place at the Society of Arts Rooms, London, on the 20th January, of the Judges appointed under the will of the late Dr. Swiney, to award in concert with the Royal College of Physicians on every fifth anniversary of Dr. Swiney's death, 'a silver goblet of the value of £100 with gold coin in it to the same amount.' The award was made in favor of Henry Sumner Maine, Esq., D.C.L., late Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and now Member of the Legislative Council of India, for his work on Jurisprudence [entitled 'Ancient Law.' The cup has been executed from a design drawn expressly for the Society by Daniel Maclise, Esq., R.A."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

9TH MARCH.

Securities, fives and a half, 9½ premium.
Fives, 4 premium.
Fours, 6½ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 2d.
Dead Weight, £2.
Light Freight, £4.
Cotton, £3 15s.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money market, without improvement.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 9-8 per piece.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 7.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

CALCUTTA, 1ST MARCH.

THE principles of political economy have at length permeated the population of Calcutta, and, in illustration of the progress of enlightenment among the masses, I have to-day the pleasure of being able to report a strike of the palkee wallahs throughout the length and breadth of Calcutta. In Dhurrumtollah, Cossitollah, and the regions about Goverment place, these elegant conveyances lie piled in heaps while the bearers march with their fingers linked together in forlorn groups on the Maidan. To-morrow we are threatened with a strike of garree wallahs, and then our cup may be said to be full. Yet stay: to make the matter actually complete I read in to-day's *Hurkaru*, "We understand that the Bheesties are about to join in a similar movement." It requires some little stretch of the imagination to picture Calcutta in March *sans* palkee, gharree, bheesties. Now that the crash has come, however, we must be prepared to face it, and already if I am not mistaken we have signs of good growing out of evil. I remember the similar crisis in London on the passing of the Cab Act when the whole "profession" struck and remained on strike for two whole days. The result was much inconvenience to the public, a rich harvest for the jobmasters, and very great loss to the cab-owners and cab-drivers which drove them speedily to the resumption of their legitimate avocations at the rates arranged by the hateful "Hact."

His Majesty of Garden Reach is comforting himself after a fashion which makes him anything but an agreeable neighbour. Hardly a week passes but some unhappy Europeans are cast by the exigencies of the river on to the royal shore, and no sooner do they reach it than they find themselves subjected to the grossest insults and may think themselves lucky if they escape personal violence. A late case brought under the notice of the public through the press created very considerable excitement here, and I am happy to be able to say, that the Political Agent, Colonel Herbert, has taken the matter up vigorously and had the offenders exemplarily punished. The following remarks in the *Hurkaru* of to-day on the impolicy of allowing this "monarch retired from business" to continue the pest of our finest suburb are, I think, very proper:—

"An island has generally been the chosen or forced home of exiled Royalty, a circumstance which would seem to point to Saugor Island as preferable to Garden Reach as a retreat for a decayed monarch. In the sullen quiet of such a retirement, the busy brain of the King might have plotted and planned with some pleasure to himself, and no harm to us, whilst in the clearing of the jungle his followers would have found as vigorous and as useful an employment for their moments of leisure, as in endeavouring to break the heads of unoffending Europeans at Garden Reach."

Apropos of treasonable and troublesome matters, the *Hurkaru* to-day has an article on the Patna case in which it professes to give the facts. After stating that, for some time before the outbreak in the Bonwair valley, a number of Moulvies at Patna had been in treasonable correspondence with the Sittana fanatics, and that when the hostilities beyond the frontier actually broke out, they raised men and money for aiding and abetting the war, the article proceeds as follows:—

"The Government however was not quite so blind as the conspirators and their emissaries believed, and the consequence was that one of the latter was arrested *en route* for the scene of action carrying a considerable sum of money, and being craven, he was terrified and made a confession, informing on his employers at Patna. The clue once got the nature and the extent of the plot were soon discovered, and two of the chief Moulvies implicated were apprehended at Patna and forwarded under military escort to Umballah, where, on arrival, they will be tried we suppose, and hanged, we hope for their pains. Previous however to these men being seized three other of the leading conspirators, getting scent of the danger that was in the wind and taking alarm, fled from Patna to Calcutta, where one of them was arrested and made a confession on oath of all he knew of the conspiracy, naming and betraying the leaders. The other two fugitives are still at large, it is believed, in Calcutta, but the authorities are well-informed and their final apprehension is as good as certain. * * The Moulvies who have been apprehended had emissaries at several stations, and traces of their conspiracy have been found at Ferozepore, Thanesur, and Kotemurdan, besides a seditious communication maintained with the conspirators at Umballah for whose defence English counsel has been retained at a high rate of remuneration."

The article might have gone further and added that arrests have been made in Calcutta of natives resident here connected with the plot, and that the authorities attach importance to certain revelations which have recently been made here. At this stage of our rule we are scarcely called upon to believe that our "splendid danger" has assumed a more formidable phase than any we have before seen, but we trust that no injudicious clemency will be allowed to interpose between the ringleaders of sedition and the unsparing hand of justice.

I learn to-day that the Viceroy has already taken steps to check the continuance of the hideous nuisance I wrote of last week, and that he has ordered immediate measures to be taken for affording decent sepulture to the indigent classes to whom this mode of disposing of the dead is as you are aware wholly confined. I am wrong though in saying the practice is confined to this class, for we hear now that the Hooghly has hitherto been the receptacle of the bodies which have served the purposes of science in the Anatomical Schools. "What will be said" asks the *Englishman* indignantly, "when it is known that the unclaimed bodies of all natives dying in the public hospitals are at once tossed into the Hooghly, and that the dissected subjects of the Medical College followed suit and went (in ready prepared morsels) to feed the river alligators!" This is the sort of action which is likely to make the tenure of office of Sir John Lawrence long remembered in connection with sound reform.

P. S.—Business has just taken me through the busiest part of the European quarter. Ticca gharries are not extinct, but I am inclined to think the use of them is entirely conferred to natives or to those Europeans who have made contracts, as a friend or two of mine have for a lengthened term of service. I saw in going from Hastings street to Kid street only two palkies, and those were very probably private property.

DEYRAH DHOON, 1ST MARCH.

I SHOULD have written before this had there been any thing worth chronicling. We have been having plenty of rain, and up the Hill snow, hail, rain and big gun firing have been the order of the day. A few days ago the thermometer here was 42°. The Lieutenant Governor and Staff, including Captain Montgomery commanding his escort, and Major Tyrwhitt of the Police, paid a visit to Deyrah Dhoon after having gloried in the grand gardens of Saharanpore,—and then ascended the Hill, and visited the convalescent Depot at Landour. It has been decided upon by the Government that Landour is to be done up in a year or two as a convalescent and sick Depot and expensive barracks and hospital are to be built out at the back of Mussoorie, beyond Budraj. All this will be a serious expense to the State, and is not really required—unless indeed it is desirable that a greater number of men than 200 should annually visit these hills. I see no reason for abandoning the present barracks, though extra ones might be erected elsewhere if the accommodation is not sufficient, and its care might be put under a separate command. For 200 men there are always too many officers. At present nearly all attached are Field Officers, viz., Colonel Beamish, 35th Foot, Commanding; Major Donaldson, 45th N. I., Station Staff; Colonel Abbott; Major Dewaal, 34th N. I.; Major Ouseley, Staff Corps; Major Cafe, 56th N. I.; Major Raiolins, Staff Corps, Major Clarkson and Captain Stanley Clarke. There will be others of course appointed, and having so many Field Officers is expensive to the State, though so many being there doing comparatively nothing is only an exposure of Sir Charles Wood's folly in keeping aloof from offering another bonus. The reorganization of the army will throw an immense number of men out of employment, and there are not commands and seconds in command for all the old hands left idle by the mutiny. You will have seen the death of Lieutenant Hewson of the Royal Artillery at Peshawur. He was thrown from his horse after a field parade day kept up till dark. It is supposed, his horse was frightened by a dog, and ran away with him. Being missed, he was searched for, and found insensible, with his spine broken. He never rallied, but died the following day.

People are already beginning to go up the Hill, and by the 15th, Deyrah will be getting quite empty. Your contemporary's graphic correspondent *Tom Cringle*, in his jottings of an invalid in search of health, has made a series of grave grammatical errors in No. XV. where he has described Agra, &c. He says "to the man of wealth I emphatically say, take an architectural draughtsman with you, besides plenty of the material with which our young artists copy old brasses in churches. These shall reap *you* such a harvest of artistic beauties from stone carvings and filligree work quite new to Western art as shall gratify *thyself*, friends and countrymen, when *you* have them engraved and published with letter press explanatory notes from *thy* learned pen, as shall pay for *thy* toil and outlay a thousand fold." Now, *Tom Cringle* writes well, and should not make such mistakes to mar his otherwise descriptive letter press.

I have still to complain of the irregularity of your paper—the post *only* is to blame. I had written the following previously as a letter some days ago. Twice again the Bombay dâk has been delayed, and I think I am bound to make you acquainted with the same. On Saturday last the 29th ult. the Calcutta dâk arrived here for a wonder, at 6 P.M. and was delivered at once instead of at 7 A.M. the next day. It brought no Bombay post. No dâk came in on Sunday of any kind, and your paper reached on Monday morning. On the 23rd I received your issue of the 16th, but on the 24th no issue came. To-day *the* 1st your paper of the 23rd was received at Landour.

There are some new military orders lately published regarding the promotion to the rank of Colonel after six years' service in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, which permits all officers belonging to the Punjab Force and Hyderabad Contingent to count this period from promotion in like manner as such counts in native regiments of any description under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. All Captains with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who have been appointed to the command of corps prior to the publication of the Horse Guards Circular of the 24th August 1860, can also count all such time passed in command of a corps towards the period required for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel. After the publication of that circular no appointed officer can count any of the time as service for such promotion.

BOMBAY.

THE mails for Cape Messondom per steamer *Amberwitch*, closes this day at 3 P.M.

DR. HAUGH has obtained several valuable works on the Zend language from the Library of a wealthy Parsee of Surat, named Jamasjee Bomanjee Bhownuggree.

THE MODEE OF SURAT AGAIN.—A question having been mooted as to who was to take precedence in a public meeting at Surat, the Modee Khursetjee Rustomjee or the Nuggersett of Surat. We learn that the Judge of Surat has given his opinion in favour of the latter.

THE alleged charge of false imprisonment, which had been preferred against Rao Bahadoor Venayek Dewaker Deputy Magistrate F.P. of Broach was tried before the Senior Assistant Judge of Broach, when, after a full investigation of the case, the Deputy Magistrate, we learn, was honorably acquitted of the charge.

WE are requested to state that the paragraph which appeared yesterday regarding a new Assurance Company is incorrect. The only New Company recently started by the gentleman named is the Block Insurance Company, which is progressing, we hear, very satisfactorily.

A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Robert Knight will take place this day at 4½ P. M., at Mazagon Castle for the purpose of testifying to that gentleman their appreciation of his conduct as a public journalist.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Knight are requested to attend.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.—It is believed that Mr. Forjett, the acting Commissioner of Police, will not proceed to England until the arrival in Bombay of Mr. Crawford, and the resumption by the latter of the Police Commissionership, and that during Mr. Forjett's absence Mr. Edginton will continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

WE understand that a new office is to be created in Bombay called "Official Trustee" for the relief of Europeans holding property here, and also for the relief of both Europeans and Natives holding property in the Towns in the interior. The nomination rests with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court. In all probability the Administrator General, Mr. William Loudon, will be appointed as "Official Trustee."

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Blaw Aengelein" .... Hamm.
Overture.—"Martha" .... Flotow.
Selection (op).—"Merry Wives of Windsor" .. Nicolai.
Valse et Chor (op).—"Faust" .... Gounod.
Scene ed Aria (op).—"Il Trovatore" .... Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Les Fete des Lilas" .... Lamotte.
Galop.—"Les Fusees" .... Basisio.

THE LATE ROBBERY FROM THE GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.—The late robbery of Bank notes for 4,000 rupees from the Government Solicitor's office is actively being traced, as one note for one thousand rupees has already been traced as having been cashed at the Bank by a broker who gave up his name as the owner of that note which came into his possession in the regular course of business. This circumstance, slight as it is, has afforded some clue to Mr. Forjett's detectives who express no doubt as to their ultimate success in being able to fall upon the right track of the thief or thieves very shortly.

A GOLDEN HARVEST FOR THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—The great Bhatia riot case every now and then occupies the entire attention of the Acting Senior Magistrate for almost an entire day in entering into the preliminary investigation previous to committing the offenders for trial at the Sessions of the High Court, if the prosecution is able to make out a *prima facie* case against them. In the mean time the lawyers and barristers are reaping a rich harvest from their disputant clients, as time after time Messrs. Bayley, Barton, Green, Cooper and Reid have appeared at the police office as barristers for their various clients; and Messrs. Lynch, Prentis, Manesty, Hore, and Cumrooden Tyabjee as solicitors instructing the advocates.

EXTENSION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that the Bill which was passed in 1862, by the Council of the Governor of Bombay for extending the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, was rejected by the Council of the Governor General of India, on account of there being two or three provisions inconsistent with the Indian Council's Act. We now understand that the Council of the Governor General of India intends to introduce a measure akin to the one lately rejected, whereby the Presidency Courts of Small Causes will have jurisdiction to decide cases up to the amount of Rs. 1,000. The Bill will be introduced at an early date by Mr. H. S. Maine; and it has been worded so carefully that it will not clash with the provisions of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court.

FROM a Correspondent at Surat we learn that a large and influential meeting of the native residents of that place was held there on Saturday last the 5th instant, with a view to present an address to Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the Judge and Session Judge of that place for the very beneficial and important changes that have taken place in Surat by his influence and zeal, and as he was to leave them soon, the inhabitants thought it advisable to present him with an appropriate address. The address after having been read was presented to the worthy and popular Judge, but he did not accept it, because Government servants are strictly prevented from taking any presents from any private individuals or their subordinates. The address will be forwarded to Government.

THE Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court has made it a rule not to postpone any cases, either on the application of counsel, pleaders or parties' themselves. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, had a case yesterday before the learned Chief Judge, but as he was engaged on the Appellate side of the High Court to apply for a Sunud, he was unable to appear on behalf of his client, and he sent a note to his friend Mr. Jehangir requesting him to apply to His Honor for the postponement of the case. Mr. Jehangir accordingly applied to the Chief Judge for the postponement of Mr. Hormusjee's case, where His Honor distinctly said that he would not postpone the cases for the convenience of the advocates of the parties under any circumstances whatever. Such a rule ought to be adopted in the Police Courts where cases are remaining undisposed of for months and months.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—9th *March* 1864.)

ROBBERY FROM THE GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A havildar named Narrayen Rogoba, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office charged with theft of 512 rupees eight annas and 6 pies in Bank notes and money, and an iron cash box of the value of 8 rupees, all being the property of Government. As the case is to be sent up to the Sessions, the depositions of the witnesses were only taken in the police office. The first witness examined yesterday was a native clerk in the Electric Telegraph office, who stated, that he resided in Breach Candy road, and knew that the prisoner was a havildar of the peons of the department. That on the 20th ultimo at about three in the afternoon, he placed in the cash box nine Bombay Bank notes, consisting of two one hundred rupees each, two of twenty rupees each, five of ten rupees each, and the remainder in rupees and small change. This box he locked and placed in the treasury chest in the superintendent's office, and delivered the key of the chest to the superintendent. On the 23rd having had occasion to go to the treasury chest he missed the cash box, which circumstance he reported to the superintendent.

A peon in the employ of the G. I. P Railway company also deposed that he knew the prisoner, and that at about eight o'clock in the morning of the 26th or 28th ultimo, the prisoner who resided in the same room as himself gave him two Bank Notes, one for fifty, and the other for one hundred rupees for safe custody, as well as 33 rupees in silver for the purpose of purchasing two tolahs of gold for him, and 22 rupees to be kept for him; the gold was purchased, but the prisoner desired him to retain it for him; the Bank Notes and the gold he gave up to a policeman about five or seven days ago.

The Police naique who apprehended the prisoner deposed to having taken the prisoner into custody, who admitted to him as having committed the theft, and delivered up to him certain articles of wearing apparel and jewelry which the prisoner said had been purchased by the money he had stolen from the Government Electric Telegraph Office, and mentioned to him at the same time with whom the other portions of the robbery were deposited.

Mr. Henry Wickham, the superintendent of the Government Electric Telegraph, was next examined, and his testimony corroborated all what the clerk had deposed, but tending to throw no further light on the matter. The prisoner on being duly warned replied that he had nothing to urge in his defence as he had committed the theft for which he was charged. The case was committed for trial at the sessions.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY TO VOTE A TESTIMONIAL TO JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.

AGREEABLY to the requisition of the Sheriff of Bombay, Doctor Birdwood, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening for the purpose of testifying to the Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett the grateful esteem in which he is held by his countrymen for his services on their behalf during the period of more than the third of a century.

Although the attendance at first was rather meagre the numbers gradually swelled, and at the time the meeting dispersed there were more than five hundred persons present of all castes and creeds. In the scale of numbers the Parsees were the most numerous, and the Europeans the least, several appropriate and excellent speeches were made on the occasion, and alternately it was definitely resolved and carried a statue of Juggonauth Sunkersett should be erected in the Victoria Gardens as the best mode of doing honour to their fellow-citizen.

The proceedings of the meeting was opened by Dr. Birdwood in reading the requisition that induced him to call that meeting, and after a short speech, desired the meeting to elect their chairman, when it was

Proposed by Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., seconded by Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.,—"That Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy be requested to take the chair."

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy having taken the chair, said, that before he proceeded to open the business of the meeting he would read to them a letter on the subject for which they had all gathered together there that evening from the Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere. The following letter was then read by the Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR JAMSETJEE,—I have explained to you the reasons connected with my official position which would under almost any circumstances have prevented my taking any personal part in proceedings to do honour to a colleague in the Council, who is remaining among us; and likely I hope to continue long to take an active independent and therefore useful share in the legislative duties of Government.

And you are also aware of the reasons why I should have preferred any form of Testimonial, which would be sufficiently in accordance with our European usage in honoring living men, to preclude all division of opinion, among the English friends of Mr. Sunkersett, regarding the most appropriate mode of testifying their respect for him.

But I should be very sorry, if there were any room for doubt as to my entire concurrence, with you and your friends, in their opinion of the value of Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's public services to this community, in almost every way in which a Gentleman of his position can deserve well of his fellow-townsmen, and most especially in his unwavering, judicious and most effective support of every thing connected with the promotion of education, and especially of female education, among his fellow-countrymen.

I should be sorry on mere grounds of taste or judgment, as to the comparative fitness of any particular form of testifying respect, to stand aloof from those gentlemen who agree with us in desiring to express, in a formal and emphatic manner our sense of Mr. Sunkersett's valuable public services.

I will therefore add no reservation in begging you to enter my name as a Subscriber to the Sunkersett Testimonial.—Believe me, my dear Sir Jamsetjee, very sincely yours,

Parell, 5th March 1864. H. B. E. FRERE.

It was then

Proposed by Dadabhoy Naorojee, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That the long public services of the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett on behalf of his countrymen for more than the third of a century deserve a permanent monument of their gratitude and of the esteem in which he is held by all his fellow-citizens, and that for this purpose a statue of the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett be erected in the Victoria and Albert Museum."

Before this resolution was carried Mr. Anstey proposed as an amendment:—"That the inhabitants of Bombay decline the duty cast upon them by the Sheriff and refer the matter to the decision of the requisitionists themselves. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Maclean but was lost by an overwhelming majority, only four Europeans and one Bhatia being for the amendment, while all the rest hissed it down."

It was then

Proposed by Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., seconded by E. Heycock, Esq., and carried unanimously: "That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number for the purpose of raising a public subscription for the statue and for carrying out the resolutions of the meeting in communicating with the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Hon'ble Arthur Lewis, Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Mr. David Sassoon, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Dr. M. Stovell, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, Mr. J. F. Hore, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Mungaldass Nathobhoy, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dr. John Peet, Mr. Vurjeevundass Mahdowdass, Mr. A. F. Wallace, Mr. Arthur Huson, Mr. W. Bickersteth, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Dr. John Wilson, Mr. Kumlaput Gopall, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. E. Heycock, Dr. Giraud, Dr. G. Birdwood, Mr. James Blair, Mr. Karsondass Mahdowdass, Mr. A. M. Gublay, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Pitty, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Mr. Kesowjee Naik, Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, Mr. Campbell Keir, Mr. Bhugwandass Poorshotumdass, Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Mr. Braz Fernandes, Mr. Limjee Manockjee, Mr. Narayen Dinanathjee, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Curaka, Mr. Ramchunder Luxamonjee, and Mr. Moroba Hurrychunderjee."

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Sinclair, and carried unanimously:—"That Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, be requested to act as Secretaries, and that the subscriptions be paid into the Bank of Bombay."

It was then

Proposed by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., seconded by Vurjeevandass Mahadowdass, Esq., and carried:—"That to give an opportunity to all classes to testify their esteem for the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett the sum of Rs. 250 be fixed as the maximum of each subscription."

Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., seconded by D. J. Kennelly, Esq.—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be offered to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for his courteous conduct in presiding over this meeting."

Proposed by Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq., seconded by Venayeckrao Wassoodewjee, Esq:—"That thanks are due to the Sheriff for calling this meeting."

After the proposal of the last resolution and before the meeting dispersed, three tremendous cheers were given to the Chairman, and three more for the "statue" which made the old vaulted roof of the Town Hall vibrate with the deafening shouts.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Monday, 7th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICES FORBES AND ERSKINE.)

SPECIAL APPEAL No. 592 OF 1863.

Hurry Vinayek appellant plaintiff vs. *Kooshaba bin Suddoo respondent, defendant.*

Pandoorung for appellant.
McCombie and Dhirujlal for respondent.

The facts of this case were shortly as follows:—

Plaintiff set out in his plaint that certain plots of arable land situated at the village of Amuapoor had been conferred on his father by Govindrao Mahadeo Putwurdhun the chief of Chincholee in consideration of his rendering services, and that in 1837 the lands were entered in his father's name, that his father granted a lease of these lands for the term of five years to defendant, but died when only one year of the lease had expired, leaving plaintiff who was a minor. Plaintiff then left home to seek his livelihood, whereupon the land remained in the hands of the lessee the defendant, who fraudulently had it transferred to his own name and refused to give it up, wherefore plaintiff on 12th November 1861, filed his action to recover the land.

Defendant Kooshaba contended that the claim was untenable, that he defendant had cultivated the land for many years, that it was true plaintiff's father had obtained some land from the Chincholee chieftain, but after this chief's estate had lapsed to the British Government he relinquished the land, when defendant gave in the usual razeenama, and entered into possession as proprietor under Government, &c.

The moonsiff who heard the case was of opinion that plaintiff had proved the grant of the land to his father, and the defendant alleged he had given it up by an instrument called a "Razeenama," their was no proof of it, wherefore he awarded for plaintiff with costs, whereupon defendant entered an appeal to the Judge of the Dharwar district, whose judgments in the matter was as follows:—

"Having heard the arguments, &c. the Court determines on reversing the decree of the lower court. The action is founded on exhibit No. 5 whereby it is alleged Kooshaba leased (rented ?) the land in question from Vinayek for five years, this document is dated 21st February 1838, the term therefore of the lease expired in 1843, but this action was not filed till November 12th 1861. The first point for consideration is whether this document is proved it is on plain paper and only bears a mark purporting to be Kooshaba's. Three witnesses have been examined in support of it. No. 21 the writer who of course affirms its genuineness. No. 23 said to be an attesting witness knows nothing about it, and even if he did his evidence would be valueless since the document does not bear his signature or mark—and No. 24 who deposes that he signed the deed but has no remembrance of the circumstances.

The document does not look as if it were twenty-five years old but rather as if recently written on paper that runs a good deal.

For the defence Khooshab denies having leased the land, and alleges that Vinayek Ramchunder gave it up and he then obtained it from the Revenue authorities, and it is shewn that it was formally transferred to his name in the revenue accounts in 1838, less than two months after the date of the alleged lease.

It is contended by respondent's Vakeel that since no razinama is forthcoming there is no proof that Vinayek Ramchunder relinguished his title to the land and therefore Hurri's claim must be admitted, but the Putwurdhun estate had not come into the hands of Government in 1838, so that it is most probable that the formalities now required were not then gone through and moreover the claim must stand or fall by the evidence brought award in support of it, and as in the opinion of the Court exhibit No. 5, is not proved genuine, the claim cannot be admitted. The decree of the lower court is therefore reversed and Hurri Vinayek is saddled with all costs throughout.

From this decision was filed the present special appeal.

Pandoorung in support of the special appeal after briefly stating the facts as above set forth, took exception to the judge's finding against the genuineness of the rent note or acknowledgment of tenancy sued on, on the ground that being an ancient document and coming from the proper custody, it ought *prima facie* to have been accepted as genuine.

Mr. Justice Erskine.—But here Mr. Pandoorung the Judge on the evidence of the attesting witnesses and others came to the conclusion that the document was a fraudulent one.

Mr. Justice Forbes.—Can you not get on without this document, Mr. Pandoorung.

Mr. Pandoorung.—That brings me my Lords to the first point in the memorandum of special appeal which is that the judge below was in error in considering our claim was founded on exhibit No. 5, whereas it was merely put in to support Applicant's title. Independent of the lease we have the fact that defendant admitted that once within thirty years we had a title, and pleaded that we having given up the land, he defendant, entered on possession and the burthen of proof lay on defendant to prove this.

Mr. McCombie objected to the appellant being heard as to the question on whom lay the burden of proof, this point not having been put forward in the memorandum of special Appeal.

Mr. Pandoorung.—The Court has the power of hearing appellant on any point, though not specially set forth in the memorandum of appeal. The Judge has made several errors, first in supposing that because we failed to prove the agreement to rent, we could not succeed in establishing our title by other means, and secondly in supposing that the Jagheer of Chinchnee did not come into the hands of the British Government until 1838, and in presuming that the usual formalities were not at that time gone through on holder's relinquishing their lands, by which means the Judge and the other side have attempted to account for the absence of the usual deed of renunciation. I submit, therefore, my Lords that, I have made out a case for remand and for a new decision upon the merits.

Their Lordships called on Mr. McCombie to support the Judge's decree.

Mr. McCombie.—My Lords, as I read the Judge's very able finding it seems to me to be one entirely on the Judge's appreciation of the evidence, which is a point into which your Lordships cannot enter. There seems to be no doubt that by my client's admission, the plaintiff had some sort of a title in A.D. 1837 or 1838, but there seems to be as little doubt that he gave up or relinquished whatever title he may once have possessed, and that my client then stepped in and took up the land from Government on giving in the usual Kuboolayet or engagement to cultivate and pay the Government assessment. The plaintiff has slept over his rights if he really had any, for a period of more than 23 years, and now when land has become valuable and worth looking after, he comes into Court with what Mr. Pandoorung calls an ancient document, but which I call an ancient document written on a new piece of paper (and in which view I am borne out by the Judge) and endeavours to eject from land, which he knows must have been in our possession for nearly twenty-five years.

Mr. Justice Erskine.—It would seem that for a portion of these years plaintiff was a minor.

Mr. McCombie.—My Lord, we have only the plaintiff's "*Ipse dixit*" for this. I have looked through the papers to see if his age is any where stated, but cannot find it. The Judge, my Lords, on the evidence before him together with the presumption of fact raised against plaintiff from his inactivity for a long series of years has come to the conclusion that plaintiff must have abandoned the land previous to my client taking it up, and my Lords I do not see how your Lordships can interfere with this finding. I find I am most strongly borne out in this position by a decision in the Reports of the Madras High Court, page 131, part 1. The case I refer to is special Appeal No. 63 of 1862 of the Madras High Court File, in which the plaintiff sought to recover certain immovable property which the defendant claimed to hold by right of purchase from a third party nine years before action was brought, great stress being laid on the fact that for these nine years plaintiff had lain by and failed to exert himself, knowing all the time that defendants was exercising rights of ownership over the property. I find the following passage in the remarks of Chief Justice Scotland in that case. "The sale took place in 1859, and from that time to 1859 when the suit is instituted plaintiff lies by. He takes no step whatever. He knows that the defendant is in the enjoyment of the property and exercising acts of ownership over it, and yet he puts forth no claim for that long period of time. It appears to me that under such circumstances, there was strong ground for the presumption of his having acquiesced in, and been a consenting party to the sale," and the conclusion the Court at Madras came to was that "lapse of time" was properly "matter of evidence." There is the same fact in the case before your Lordships that plaintiff slept over his rights for a long series of years, knowing at the same time that my client was exercising acts of ownership over the property, and the Judge I submit took into consideration this presumption of fact as matter of evidence, and acted on it.

Mr. Justice Erskine.—The Madras Court in the case you quote, Mr. McCombie seem to have done nothing more than this, that where they found the Judge below had apparently omitted to take into consideration what was considered to be matter of evidence they directed the Judge's attention to it just as we would be prepared to do here.

Mr. McCombie.—My reason for quoting the case is to show that lapse of time on part of a plaintiff bringing his action is matter of evidence on which the Judge below has acted.

Mr. Justice Forbes.—The judge seems to say that plaintiff must stand or fall by the agreement to rent which he put in, he does not seem to have found for defendant on the grounds you mention Mr. McCombie.

Mr. McCombie.—It will be for your Lordships to decide on what grounds the Judge came to his decision. He alludes to the great delay on the part of plaintiff in bringing this action—and to the fact that no regular proceedings were kept by the Revenue authorities in 1838, which would account for no Razeenama being forthcoming, Mr. Pandoorung has told your Lordships of the difficulty there exists in proving ancient documents. I think the same remarks apply to finding old records who, my lords, is to find the Razeenama said to have been given by plaintiff in 1838; relinquishing this land after this lapse of time, and to whose default is it owing that the necessity for producing this document has not arisen for more than 23 years. I think your Lordships well have little sympathy with a plaintiff who attempts to foist on the Court a document which he is unable to prove, and which the Judge was of opinion was recently concocted, and under all the circumstances I submit that your Lordships will confirm the decree of the Court below with costs.

Mr. Pandoorung was heard in reply, when Mr. Justice Forbes delivered the following written judgment:—

"The Court reverse the decree of the Court below, and remand the suit in order that the Judge may determine whether plaintiff Hurry Vinayek can prove that his father Vinayek held the land as proprietor and on what tenure, and if so whether it is proved that plaintiff Hurry's father gave in a Razeenama or in any other way legally relinquished the land.

The Court direct the Judge's attention to the statement in defendant's answer that this relinquishment took place after the lapse of the Jagheer of Chinchnee to the British Government.

The Judge is to pass a new decision on the merits awarding costs."

Mr. McCombie.—I would ask your Lordships to direct the attention of the Judge to the strong presumption arising against the truth of plaintiff's claim by the fact that he did not bring it forward for 23 years, and to leave it to him to give any weight it may deserve to this presumption of fact which is very strong evidence for defendant.

Mr. Justice Forbes.—We cannot presume, Mr. McCombie, that the Judge will not take it into consideration.

Mr. Justice Erskine.—You had better instruct the Vakeel for your client at Dharwar to bring it to the notice of the Judge at the hearing, and then no doubt he will give it any weight it may deserve.

Case remanded.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.—9th *March*.)

Shaik Ebrahim Bin Mahomed Hamin vs. *R. Dale.*

IN this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 175, being the amount of damages sustained by him on account of the defendant having unjustly detained the seven certificates belonging to him.

The defendant stated that the plaintiff, who was a butler in his employ, left him of his own accord some time ago, and had never since made any application for the restoration of the certificates. The plaintiff's version of the story was, that one day while the defendant was sitting in a buggy he went up to him, and demanded the certificates, which he had left with him. The defendant stopped the buggy, stared at him for some minutes, but did not give him any reply. Plaintiff swore that when he made this demand, there was a Mahomedan with him, who knew every thing relating to the subject matter of the action. This Mahomedan who the plaintiff said was beside him, when he demanded the Certificates from the defendant, was not produced before the Court.

His Honor observed that the question was whether the plaintiff made any application to the defendant

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for the certificates or not? He said that he demanded the certificates from the defendant in presence of a Mahomedan witness, but that very material witness was not produced to support his statement. It also appeared to the court, that the certificates were deposited with the defendant by the plaintiff of his own accord, and as he did not make any application to the defendant for the same, he was not at all liable for the damages. Under these circumstances a verdict was entered in favour of the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MASONIC ORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I send you the weekly *Scotsman* newspaper of January 23rd, containing a notice of the death of the Duke of Athole, in part of which you will see a curious coincidence with the late speech of Brother Barton to the masonic fraternity of Bombay. If the Scotch Editor has been prigging from Barton you ought to show him up.

Has any one got a file of the *Scotsman* for the last week of January? There is in one of these papers an account of the Duke's Funeral in which some of Mr. Barton's ideas seem to have been anticipated. But I have mislaid my copy.—Yours, PADDY.

***The following passage is word for word the same as in Mr. Barton's speech. It was intended of course by the Right Worshipful to be printed as a quotation:—

"Every one knows the interest our Queen had in him—in his Duchess and in Blair—where she first saw and loved the Highlands, when she and her husband were in their first young joys, and where she went when her friend's husband, and her husband's friend, lay dying by inches of that terrible malady against which he bore himself so patiently, we may now say so sweetly—submiting that fierce, restless spirit to the awful Will, setting his house in order, seeing and comforting his friends, remembering his people, and even for, getting his Ayrshires—why should he?—waiting stedfastly and like a man for the end. We all know—it is our possession—that meeting of the quick, honest, chivalrous, devoted chieftain with his sorrow-laden but sympathising Queen—their mutual regards, their brief measured words from the heart. The dying man rising from his final room and accompanying his Royal Mistress to the train—kissing her hand, and bidding her, not without dignity, farewell; and when his amazed and loving people stood silent and awed, almost scared, by something greater than Majesty—the presence of that Shade who is waiting for us all, and who "the likeness of kingly crown has on"—when he with his dying lips raised the parting cheer. Such a thing does a nation—does every one of us—good; it is that touch of nature which makes us all know what and which we are in this fast world all too little and too seldom.

"There must have been no ordinary worth in the man whom the Queen so regarded and honoured. Much of this honour he, in his simple-heartedness and his frank speech, would have given to her, the admirable wife, who now mourns him—who has nursed him day and night for months as few women could even if they would—to whom he was glad at all times to say he owed everything; and his marriage to whom he, in his blunt and strong way, said at a dinner to him at Dunkeld some years ago, when the Duchess's health was drank, was the wisest and happiest act of his life."

THE SHOE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—What is it that stirs a handful of Europeans in this country to demand as a mark of respect from the native, his taking off the shoes before approaching their presence? Is it that they are pleased at the sight of a bare foot more than when it is partially or wholly covered; or is it because they consider the native approaching to them barefooted as a being inferior to their own creation? Then we say he may be the same being, and no other, which according to Professor Huxley has been developed by the lapse of ages from the lower simial species.

We are apt to look contemptuously to the many customs of the Orientalists, as appearing to us the relics of a barbarous age. Does not then this—the habit of going devoid of shoes—look like one of the same barbarous practices of the ancients?

If it is considered unnatural or even for a native unmannerly to cover his feet with shoes, why not rule that whoever is seen publicly walking with them will have his legs cut off or rather amputated, three inches above the ankle—and we will soon have a permanent settlement of the shoe question?

I defy one out of ten Europeans to prove the legality, still less the moral privilege of requiring the entrance of the natives barefooted into an Official apartment. notwithstanding the many vague unargumentative assertions that may have appeared to the contrary in the newspapers. For it must appear naturally repugnant at any time, but altogether unnatural that a man should be seen devoid of what appears not only one of the most ornamental but the most useful parts of an external dress. It would seem that while well meaning politicians are busy in shaking off the invidious distinctions of caste, there are on the other hand a few short-sighted men, in the exercise of august authority, who not having the willingness to adopt their policy aim at even pointing to the foolish distinction betwixt English and native shoes. Whatever views the other tribes of India take on the subject, it ought to be explicitly known that the Parsis consider the wearing of the shoes as an essential requirement of their dress, so much so that they are forbidden by the philosophy of the Zoroastrian creed to walk barefooted, under the pain of their infringing a religious injunction, and committing a sinful act. Now, what more do these people want us to know when in the face of these facts they are so pertinacious about getting the respect indicated by a barefoot, than that they are doing it very unwisely, immorally, and illegally? It is truly pitiful that Sir Jamsetjee, and his brother, the Hon'ble Rustomjee, as the heads of the Parsi community, do not think to discuss and settle the question with the Bombay Government, so that in future no Parsi gentleman shall be subjected to the wrong of uncovering his feet out of respect to a few conceited Europeans.—Yours obediently, CIVIS.

Bombay, Hornby Row, Fort, 9th March.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A GYMKHANA will take place on Monday next, on the Esplanade, when it is hoped that the public will come forward, and give their support either by entering their horses or by their subscriptions, so that a good day's sport may be obtained. All trained horses will be included.

PROSPECTUS.

Selling Stakes. For all horses. ½ mile G. R. Horses to be sold for Rs. 1,000, 11st.; 7lb. to be taken off for every Rs. 100 less value. Entrance 1 G. M.

Rs. 10 *Sweepstakes.* For all ponies 13-2 and under. ½ mile. Catch weights G. R.

Hack Race. ½ mile G. R. Horses over 14 hands 10st. 7lb. Entrance 1 G. M. Under 14 hands 10st. The winner to be sold if demanded for Rs. 500, any surplus to go to the Fund.

Hurdle Race. ½ mile over 3 Hurdles 3 feet 6 G. R. 2 G. Ms. Entrance. Galloways and under 10-7. Over 11-7.

A match will also take place, in which a gentleman has backed himself for Rs. 50 to carry a 14 stone man on his back 50 yards before another runs 100.

Also, a bet of Rs. 50 will be decided, a gentleman having laid this sum that he runs round a post and back before a horse. The post to be firmly fixed in the ground at 50 yards from the starting and winning flag.

All disputes to be settled by the Committee, who will also have the power of disqualifying any horses they may consider to be trained.

Lotteries to commence at twelve noon. Tiffin at two, and the races to begin at four punctually.

Entries to be made in writing by noon on Monday to the Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, Mess House, H. M.'s 28th Regiment, Colaba.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are glad to notice amongst the recent appointments under the reorganization order, that Lieutenant O. Barnes, formerly Commanding the Lahore Light Horse, has been appointed second Squadron Officer of the 13th Bengal Cavalry; though the position is not a grand one after that of a separate command. Captain W. H. J. Lance, of the Staff Corps, formerly Commandant of the East Indian Regiment, has been made Wing Officer of the 7th N. I. We should like to learn why the above Officers were removed from the command of their regiments? If for any grave fault, the public should have been made acquainted with the facts of the case; if not guilty of any fault, they should not have been summarily removed.—*Mofussilite, March 4.*

CUI BONO?

(From the Saturday Review.)

BYRON introduced his contemporaries to the consideration of the great question whether the results of exertion were ever worth the trouble they cost; and although the question itself is as old as the oldest form of civilization, it appeared in a new form when Byron asked it, and received an answer which has satisfied the English world ever since. The Literature of Despair has since then flourished in France, but not in England. We find too much pleasure in exertion not to exert ourselves; and the creatures who took on themselves to despair were for the most part such a miserable, puny lot, that it was easy to grow exhausted of being in their company. The very connexion between the question *Cui bono?* and despair made the subject alien and distasteful to a nation that has practically no notion what despair means. As for sitting helplessly, hating mankind, pretending to have found out all women, and sinking into the slaves of vices which satiety has made hateful even to those who indulge in them, the whole process appears to Englishmen silly and unmeaning, and could never have had more than a temporary and accidental attractiveness. But Englishmen may see, if they like to look about them, that this is by no meas the only way of asking *Cui bono?* and that the question may be put in a manner which raises many serious reflections. An Englishman, for example, goes to the East, and if he lights upon a part where the population is tolerably well off, he will find a passivity which he cannot understand at first and which he despises, but the reasoning of which he cannot dispose of so easily as he expects. He wants, perhaps, to carry out some industrial project. Labour is plentiful around him, and he has plenty of money in his pocket; but, to his surprise, he cannot get people to work for him. The natives philosophically ask him *Cui bono?* They have all they want. They have clothing and food and shelter and tobacco, What can they want more? He replies, perhaps, that his money will give them the fire-water of civilized Europe, and that they may have the happiness of intoxication. They reply that they are as comfortable on water. He urges that it is a religious duty to work. They deny this; their priest or other spiritual guide tells them that they ought to be content with poverty, and that the poor are the nearest to Paradise. He insists that, if they will work more, their children will be better off and will rise in the world. They answer that what is good enough for them is good enough for their children, that their children will have all that man wants below, and that the greatest unkindness of which they could be guilty towards their children would be to teach them to be discontented. The Englishman, thoughtful and disappointed, smokes a philosophical pipe over this theory of life, and begins to own that, if it is always easy to ask *Cui bono?* it is sometimes very difficult to answer it.

But the Englishman need not go to Turkey to get puzzled. He may look much nearer home. There is rising up in this country a large number of young men who also ask *Cui bono?* England is very rich, and one consequence of a country being very rich in these days is, that there are many young men in it who have a competence, or at least enough to live on in a moderate way, and who have been educated enough to reflect calmly on human life. They observe the struggle that is going on around them, the rewards or exertion that are held out, and the cost at which these rewards are attained. They look, for example, at a business like that of a Manchester man with a small capital. That might, they think, be open to them. The reward they would get, if they sunk their money and occupied their time in such a business, would be that, if everything went well, they would come to live in a good-sized semi-detached villa a little way out of Manchester, in which they would give heavy dinners to other Manchester men of their own calibre, and would talk Manchester shop over their wine. In order to attain this reward, they must live in Manchester almost all the year round, must have their thoughts full of business from morning to night, and must bear the familiarity and pleasantries of the Manchester gentlemen around them. After weighing both sides, they come to the conclusion that the advantages are not equal to the disadvantages. Or they examine the chances and prospects of such a profession as the Bar. They see what a successful barrister is, how he rises, and what he comes to. He gives up pleasant days and the best hours of long nights to reading a difficult and yet unsatisfactory subject. He attains at last the legal mind. He thinks a knowledge of Smith *v.* Jones one of the most interesting conquests of the human intellect. He goes sessions, and listens to the boyish or, what is more trying, the old-boyish pleasantries of a sessions mess. He hears the great secrets revealed as to the mode in which the favour of attornies is supposed to be gained. For years he waits, lingering on, until at last he attains a position, and then he is worked until he knows nothing, believe in nothing, and thinks of nothing but law. The philosophical and observant youth asks of this career *Cui bono?* What is the substantial advantage which compensates for all this drudgery, for this abandonment of the pleasures of life, of the opportunities of self-improvement, of the relinquishment of the open air, and of pleasant society and congenial books and men? The answer is not favourable, and so it comes to pass that young men of powers and of a fairly good position determine to stand on the Bank and see the stream of successful life flow by. They see that on the one side is money and professional reputation and a share of wordly honour, and on the other is ease and the enjoyment of nature, of society, and of great authors; and, adding up the total on either side, they find, or think they find, that the gross product is larger on the side which declines an active career.

There are many persons, however, who, when the young philosophers ask *Cui bono?* would reply that active life has one advantage which counterbalances everything, for it has the advantage of enabling those who follow it to marry. The true prize of exertion is a wife. But the argument does not carry conviction to those to whom it is addressed. They survey marriage as they survey everything else, and they find that even the notion of getting a wife suggests the question *Cui bono?* What, they ask, does a man get out of marriage? He gets a companion, but then they urge that the same companion is not always very interesting, and that constant companionship often ends in petty differences. They survey married life, and they see that it involves the sacrifice of a large portion of time to the adjustment of thousand household difficulties, and the unending discussion of a series of trivial incidents. It is not only that they see that the bachelor has more comfort, gets better dinners, can smoke better cigars, and is more free from the petty annoyances of a small household and inferior servants. These things have their weight, but they do not stand by themselves. The married man gives up things more precious than side-dishes and prime cigars. He gives up his leisure, his power of devoting himself to the subjects that interest him, and in a great measure his independence. As Talleyrand said, "Ces peres de famille sont capables de tout." The world is an oyster which the married man, if poor, must open at any cost; and the prospect of this revolts a young man who is fastidious and fancy free. It is true that, if the philosophers suffered themselves to fall in love, they would be swept out of the safe shelter of their philosophies. No philosophical theories seem of much importance when to adhere to them is to give up a real living person who has become the object of a sincere love. But then, in the majority of cases, falling in love is an optional process. A young man more often falls in love because he wishes to marry, than wishes to marry because he has fallen in love. If a self-possessed and adroit young man can but command himself, and never let matters go beyond a vague and general flirtation, he need not fear what woman can do to him. It will not cost him much to remain heart-whole, and his philosophy enables him to see in young ladies nothing more than companions whom it is pleasant to be with, but easy to leave.

This theory of life is not likely to be very gratifying to most people in England. The young ladies especially may most naturally object to it. If it is difficult to answer *Cui bono?* with regard to a man's marrying, there can be no doubt as to the answer to *Cui bono?* about a woman's marrying. To a woman marriage is a gain which no philosophy can enable her to give up without a pang. Still, it is rather strong to say that any particular man is bound to marry, not for the sake of a definite young lady, but for the general satisfaction of all young ladies. Nor are the wider views of theorists about marriage incapable of some sort of refutation. We in England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, have set up an ideal of our own. Our ideal is that of a family man, with a good steady business. This is the hero both of our fiction and our theology. He it is whom sermons set before us as our model, and who is safe to marry the prettiest girl that the fancy of a novelist can devise. The family man, it must be observed, is not a mere complacent shopkeeper. English imagination soars far above that. The family man is to begin by finding an angel in the house; he is to fall properly and deeply in love with her; he is to discover in her the other half of his soul; he is to be purified, stimulated, and elevated by her presence. He is to be made complete and sound in his being by the imbibition of the feminine element. This is quite out of the shopkeeping line, and ought not to be confounded with it. But then he is to be clever and industrious, and anxious to give his dear angel the comforts she has been accustomed to in the Deanery from which he has taken her. He therefore works hard and successfully, and makes a fortune which enables him to keep a handsome table, at which she presides with her accustomed grace. They are kind to the poor, have family prayers, and go punctually to church on Sundays. This is an ideal life, and a very good ideal it is. If it is not making the best of both worlds, we should like to know what is. But if it is asked, in plain language, whether everybody is under a plain indispensable moral obligation to make this ideal his own, we shrink from venturing on so enormous an assumption. We see how recent, how local, how dependent on a particular stage of wealth, and even on the existence of particular literary theories, this ideal is, and we hesitate to say that a man is doing wrong who does not want to marry a Dean's daughter, who prefers his house without an angel in it, and who is satisfied with a modest mutton chop ungraced by the countenance of a lady in full evening dress. It may also be said, on principles which Mr. Mill has made familiar, that a country gains by having in it a considerable class of persons who, without doing anything morally wrong, diverge in different ways from the ordinary standard of conduct, manners, and behaviour. It may even be morally useful to young ladies, and a salutary introduction to the realities of life, that they should be brought into contact with undeniably pleasant, well-dressed, affable young men who seem to be indifferent to angels altogether. It certainly indicates the existence of very commendable qualities when a man can calmly survey human existence, limit his aims, and determine to strive only for things which he deliberately settles to be worth striving for. The family man is often no more than a man who has no power of self-control, and who, if he fancies or is fancied by a young woman, cannot resist the inclination to follow out a pleasure that comes easily in his way. He is scarcely entitled to turn up his nose at his neighbours who have a little more strength of character when a similar temptation comes across them.

We do not, therefore, see that there is much in theory to object to a man who says that, having enough to live on, and as good a position in society as he cares for, he has answered *Cui bono?* in the negative, and determines to stay as he is. He may lead a profitable, a refined, and a happy life. But practically, he runs a great risk; and experience may be said to show that the risk he runs is greater than that run by a man who marries and tries to get on. He is very apt to make his standard that of creature comforts, to turn his thoughts almost exclusively to sporting, dinners, and clothes. A man is a poor creature who thinks of nothing else; and if he removes himself from contact with the poor, and servants, and women and children, and all the people who do most and give most trouble in daily life, he is very likely to get feebler and narrower as he grows older, and at last to sink into the querulous indolence of a club *habitue.* Pitiable as the sight sometimes is of a man with great powers and fine feelings bowed down under married cares, made nervous and wretched by domestic troubles, and desponding and ashamed under the pressure of a burden he cannot shake off, it is, at the least, quite as pitiable to see the same man as he exhibits himself prowling about a club, weary of the dinners he cannot forego, hungering for the gossip he despises, and attempting to comfort himself and deceive others as to his own miserable situation by unlimited petty abuse of everything and everybody on earth, from the Club-beer up to the Christian religion. Our philosophers must also remember that it is very hard to spend time well when there is too much of it on hand. The man of leisure has often no leisure either for those studies which are worthy to occupy his hours if he is intellectual, or for those acts of considerate and systematic benevolence which are worthy to absorb the time of a man who can derive no profit from study. Any ideal is better than that of going sluggishly and comfortably from the cradle to the grave. It is true that most men, whether adhering to the paterfamilias theory or not, fall lamentably short of the ideals they set up; but the young *Cui bono* philosophers ought at least to have some ideal, and to set before themselves some purpose which shall give them self-control of a higher character than that of a dogged resolution to escape every kind of discomfort.

THE ENGLISH CENSUS.

(From the Times, Feb. 2.)

A PARLIAMENTARY paper giving the general results of the Census of 1861, was published yesterday. After describing the means taken to obtain accurate returns of the population, which are themselves of much interest, the Return proceeds to describe the principal results obtained in the following terms:—

I. POPULATION, HOUSES, AND FAMILIES.

1. PERSONS ABSENT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The people of these islands are more movable than other nations, and large numbers of them are always abroad, sometimes on distant voyages, sometimes on the Alps, sometimes in the deserts of Africa, or in the strangest places; but generally in ships at sea, in the great commercial entrepots, in the capitals of Europe in our colonies, or in the States of America.

The measures which were taken to procure the returns of the army and navy and merchant seamen abroad, either on sea or land, have been already described, and they were successful. The numbers exceeded a quarter of a million (250,356), of whom 162,273 belonged by birth to England and Wales. The army and navy of a country are an integral part of its population; and they should, therefore, be counted among its numbers. But the population of travellers and of temporary settlers in other States are less accurately defined! their numbers are not easily ascertained, and they are represented to some extent by exiles and foreign visitors in England. They are therefore excluded from our tables. The number of the British subjects, including the Scotch and the Irish, abroad, of which we have returns, was 67,969. This number does not include the English in America, in India or in the colonies, neither does it include any of the English in France, except those who were domiciled. Upon the other hand, some of the people born at the Mediterranean stations were inscribed in the Consular registers as British subjects; but as a general rule the Maltese and Ionians are excluded from the list.

France is the country to which the English most resort in Europe, and 25,844 are domiciled there: 4,092 are returned in Belgium, 827 in Holland, 1,124 in Switzerland, 7,365 in Germany, 5,467 in Italy, including Rome, 2,072 in Portugal, and 3,879 in Spain, 525 in Greece, 2,360 in Turkey, and 931 in Egypt; in Denmark 372, in Norway 242, and in Sweden 411; in Russia 3,749. Passing to Asia, 30 of Her Majesty's subjects were returned in Persia, 1,072 in China, 81 in Japan, and 24 in Siam. The English population in India, according to the returns of the Indian Government (apparently defective), amounted to 125,379, including the English army, 85,008 strong.

340 English people are in the empire of Morocco. Algeria and the rest of Africa make no return.

Central America returns 145 English residents, Ecuador 27, Chili 4,152, of whom 3,265 are males, chiefly miners, and Brazil, 2,838.

Table 6 shows, in detail, the particular places in which the English resided, and the notes supply some necessary explanations.

The numbers of each of the two sexes returned abroad did not greatly differ, as the males were 36,734, and the females 31,235. In France and Belgium the women exceeded the men in number, and in Germany there was little difference. The girls at school probably effect this result. In China, Japan, Chili, Brazil and India the men preponderated largely.

The natives of England in the United States exceed the numbers in all other countries. Mr. Kennedy, the able superintendent of the census of the United States, has favoured us with an elaborate return of the numbers of the inhabitants of each State in 1860 who were born in this kingdom, amounting in the aggregate to 2,224,743; of whom it was ascertained that 477,455 were born in England and Wales, 108,518 in Scotland, and 1,611,304 in Ireland, 27,466 were described simply as born in the United Kingdom. In addition to these numbers 249,970 were born in British America, and 1,419 in Australia. The distribution of the 2,474,713 emigrants over the several States is shown in the Appendix, Table 7.

Our information about foreigners in England and Wales is tolerably complete, and we shall refer to the details hereafter. The number was 84,090, or, exclusive of those from the United States, 76,229. This is some compensation, therefore, for the English abroad who, as has been already stated, are not included in our numbers.

2. POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1851 was 27,745,949. The increase, which had been so great in Ireland up to the era of Catholic Emancipation, ceased after 1841; and the population emigrated in large numbers to new fields of industry, so that the increase in the United Kingdom was found in the 10 years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been in any previous decenniad since the first census was taken. The rate of increase decreased, and only 709,499 people were added to the population in ten years. In the ten years following emigration flowed in a still larger stream, for by the returns at least 2,054,578 British emigrants sailed from the ports at which accounts are kept; the country was engaged in a war with one of the European Powers, and it was again visited by the Asiatic epidemic; so that although it was probable that the population had advanced, the extent of the increase remained uncertain. All doubt, however, was suspended by the enumeration, and the Census showed an increase of 1,575,339 people; making the aggregate population of United Kingdom, including its army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, 29,321,288.

The increase was at the rate of 5·68 per cent. in the ten years, and of 558 per cent. annually.

This gives a correct view of the rate at which the population has increased; but to determine the increase of the English race the emigrants must be taken into account.

The ascertained excess on the population of 1851, with the emigrants, makes 3,629,917.

The increase of emigrants abroad, and the number of persons unregistered who leave the country, probably counterbalance not only the number of emigrants returning, of whom no record is kept, but also the number of immigrants into this country from other States.

The population has produced numbers to replace the dead, and on every thousand families an addition of 131, of whom 57 are provided for at home and 74 in America and Australia.

The population was thus distributed over the four divisions of the United Kingdom in the year 1861.

TABLE 1.

	Total Population.	Population, excluding Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.	Proportion of Population in Four Divisions of the Kingdom.
United Kingdom	29,321,288	29,070,932	100·0
England and Wales ..	20,228,497	20,066,224	69·1
Scotland	3,096,808	3,062,294	10·5
Ireland	5,850,309	5,798,967	19·9
Islands in the British Seas	145,674	143,447	.5

The facts respecting Scotland and Ireland are discussed by the Commissioners for those parts of the United Kingdom; and we have now to notice the general results of the Census of England and Wales and of the islands in the British seas.

Out of ten parts of the population of the country, nearly seven belong to England and Wales, two to Ireland, one to Scotland, and a small fraction (1-20th) to the Channel Islands.

The population of England and Wales, including the army, navy, and merchants seamen abroad, was 20,228,497.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The increase of the population of England and Wales since the last census was 2,174,327. The increase was at the rate of 12 per cent. in 10 years; or 1·141 annually.

The emigrants of English origin in the last ten years amounted to 640,316, which makes the numerical increase since the census of 1851 to be 2,814,643. The increase of the emigrants abroad is probably rapid, and it may be taken to represent the emigration reflux.

A certain deduction must be made for the Scotch immigrants who crossed the Tweed and never returned, as well as for the Irish emigrants who settled in England. The increase in the ten years of the numbers of the Scotch and Irish in England was 120,790, which has, however, to be reduced by the increase of the English-men in Scotland and Ireland. The number of persons in England born abroad increased by 63,429 in the ten years; but this is counterbalanced again by the increase of Englishmen abroad, exclusive of the recorded emigrants. If the whole of the increase of the 184,219 persons in England, born out of its limits, be struck off, the natural increase recorded becomes 2,630,424; and it is certainly the *minimum* to be arrived at by estimate, the true number being between this and 28,14,643.

Taking the natural increase at only 2,630,424, the excess of the registered births over the registered deaths accounts for 2,262,935 of the number leaving 369,489 children in ten years, or 36,950 annually, who are left unregistered under the Act, which does not enforce by penalty the registration of births on the parents or on the guardians of children.

The increase of the population was at the rate of 12·0 per cent. in ten years.* If the emigrants are added to the ascertained numbers, the rate of natural increase will be 15·6 per cent.; or, allowing for the Scotch, Irish, and other immigrants, 14·6 per cent.

The population of England and Wales has advanced steadily through this century; from 9,156,171 people in 1801 to 20,228,497. In actual numbers, the additions during ten years of war were 1,298,000; in the ten years 1811-21, divided between war and peace, the increase was 1,718 thousands, and in the next ten years, 1,879 thousands; making the aggregate population at the Reform era, 14,051,986. Since the year 1831 the population, advancing firmly at a composed rate, has grown in each ten years by 1,983 thousands in 1831-412,019 in 1841-51, and 2,174 in the last ten years, making the addition to the population since 1381 full 6,176 thousands, or exactly 6,176, 511. In the same period swarms of emigrants have left these shores.

The annual rate of increase of the home population was highest in the years following the peace, before emigration was developed: it was 1,533 in 1811-21, and has fallen successively to 1,141.

The annual rate of increase in the 60 years of this century was 1,330, and the actual aggregate increase is 11,072,326, or 121 per cent. The population of 1801 doubled its numbers in the year 1852.

At the rate of increase prevailing in the last ten years, the population would double itself in 61 years. The period of doubling deduced from the annual rates reigning during this century, is 52 years.

4. MALES AND FEMALES.

The boys born in England are in the proportion of 104,811 to 100,000 girls; but they experience a higher rate of mortality and, according to the new English life table, the rates are so finely adjusted that the numbers are reduced in the end to very nearly an equilibrium, the men and women living, of all ages, being in the proportion of 100,029 to 100,000. Such would be the state of things if there was no emigration, or if the men and women emigrated in pairs. That has not hitherto been the case; and at the census, 10,289,965 females and 9,770,259 males were enumerated. There was an excess of 513,706 women at home; or, deducting 162,273 from their number on account of their husbands and of other men in the army, navy, and merchant service abroad, the difference is reduced to 351,433 women at home; the men of the corresponding ages being on the continent, in the colonies, or in foreign lands, unless their numbers have been reduced by higher rates of mortality than prevail in England.

To 100,000 women, all ages, in England, there are 95,008 men, of all ages, at home; including a due proportion (1,577) of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, 96,585, leaving 3,415 of the absent unaccounted for.

The excess of females over males at each census is shown in tables 21 and 22 (see page 88 App.). The proportion of men to women at home is less than it was in 1851, owing probably to the increase of the army abroad. It will be observed that the disparity in the numbers of the two sexes at home was greatest in 1801 and 1811 during the war. This was due to the men abroad in the several services.

To complete this view of the proportions of the two sexes living at home, their ages must be taken into account. There is an excess of boys over girls living under the ages of 15; and by the life table an excess of men is provided all through the middle period of life; but that surplus is overdrawn by emigration, so that the women exceed the men in number to a considerable extent in the early and middle, and still more in the advanced ages, when their longevity comes into play.

The excess of the emigration of males over females accounts for the present difference in the proportions of the sexes.

6. FAMILIES.

The family in its complete form consists of a householder with his wife and his children; and in the higher classes with his servants. Other relatives and visitors sometimes form a part of the family; and so do lodgers at a common table who pay for their subsistence and lodging. In taking the census the enumerator was directed to leave with each occupier a householder's schedule: the occupier by definition including the owner, or the person who pays the rent, whether (as a tenant) for the whole of the house, or (as a lodger) for any distinct lower or apartment. Thus a lodger alone, or in company with another lodger, occupying common apartments, is an occupier, and as such is classed as a family in the abstract. The occupiers of separate almshouses, of public buildings, of porters' lodges, and of detached dwellings, although nominally paying no rent, are also treated as families; except in the case of servants boarding in their master's house.

The number of families was 4,491,524 in 1861; and the proportion of persons to a family was 447 persons to 100 families; 4·47 persons to 1 family; or nearly 9 persons to 2 families. The proportion of persons to a family varied from 4·69 in 1801 to 4·83 in 1851. And the reduction of the proportion to 4·47 in 1861 is fairly referable to the multiplication of families by the recognition of lodgers as constituents of the class. If the 1,684 institutions and their inmates and persons out of houses (397,582) are excluded from the calculation, the proportion of persons to a family will be reduced to 4·38.

There are 12 families to 10 houses.

We have endeavoured to give a more definite view of the constitution of families, by analyzing their constituent parts, in 14 sub-districts, representing different classes of the community.

We distinguish three classes of families,—the first has at its head a husband and wife: the second has a widower or a widow at its head; and the third has a bachelor or spinster at its head. The head of the family was absent in 3,190 instances out of 65,031; and of 61,868 families 41,526 had the husband and wife at their head; 11,099 had a widower or widow, and 9,243 had a bachelor or spinster at their head. About to-thirds of the existing families consisted of married couples; 6,487 were alone; and of the rest 31,896 had one or more children. The numbers who had children, relatives, visitors, servants, and apprentices, or trade assistants, in the various combinations, are shown in the Table; which also exhibits the corresponding facts for the other classes of families.

The number of children resident with their parents was 93,788; and there were 2·26 children on an average to each family, or 4·26 children and parents, including the father and mother to each family of this class. Striking off the families consisting of husband and wife, sole, there remain 31,896 pairs having with them at home 93,788 children—that is 2·94 children to a family, or 4,94 children and parent to a family. A fourth part of the families had for children or more at home; and these families of parents and children consisted of seven persons on an average. The families of which widowers or widows were the heads had children connected with them in 6,677 out of 11,099 cases.

LORD RUSSELL'S UNRULY MEMBER.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE sad fate of the courageous man who was afflicted with possession of a pair of cowardly legs has often been the subject of commiseration. It was very hard upon him. No matter how boldly his heart beat, or what gallant resolutions his brain might frame, his incorrigible legs always would turn round and runaway at the first report of fire-arms. Lord Russell is just at present the unhappy victim of a combination not perhaps quite so humiliating, but almost as vexatious. In himself he is the most peaceful and cautious of mankind. He never dreams of war, or, if he must wage it occasionally, it is only with some of those barbarous Oriental nations who have evidently been designed by a beneficent Providence to serve the special purpose of testing our Armstrong guns. But beyond his dealings with these exceptional samples of humanity, he has always shown himself to be possessed of an intensely pacific nature. Indeed, it has shone forth in every period of his political life, and in his domestic as well as in his foreign policy. He has always been willing to sacrifice anything for peace, especially upon those occasions on which he had reason for thinking that his side was the weakest. Colleagues, principles, pledges, have more than once been left hastily in the lurch by this sincere lover of peace, when he saw that they were menaced, and that he might become involved in conflict on their behalf. It must be a cruel mortification to his tranquil and submissive spirit that he is endowed with one of the most pugnacious pens in Europe. During the few years that he has been in office, he has probably insulted more Governments than all his ten immediate predecessors put together. If this combative bearing had been intentional, and had been borne out by the policy which followed it, the result, though disagreeable to the tax-payer, would not have reflected any ignominy upon the nation, or upon the Foreign Secretary himself. But nothing is further from the thought of the meek and gentle spirit that sits behind that pen than ever to come to blows. If his true intentions could be mirrored in his despatches, if the abundant discretion which tempers his courage could only communicate itself to his words, foreign Powers would have no ground for the irritation which an English despatch usually excites in their minds. But he has never yet been able to gain a complete mastery over his pen. At present he has concluded a sort of compromise with it. The pen is to abstain, as a rule, from wantonly insulting large Powers, at least when smaller Powers can be found to receive the insults instead: and whenever, from a small Power or a great, the insults shall have provoked a sharp retort, the said pen is to accept the affront in meekness, and not venture upon a dangerous reply. Thanks to this happy arrangement, peace has, up to this time, been maintained The true character of Lord Russell's bluster has been studied in many striking examples by the Continental nations, and is by this time thoroughly understood. His despatches are no longer considered, either here or abroad, as provocative of war. They are only looked upon as a challenge to a scolding match, in which the foreign diplomatist, wielding a more delicate weapon, usually wins an easy victory. There is no harm in such an arrangement, provided that it is thoroughly understood. Words, after all are only conventional symbols of thoughts; and if it is once settled that angry menaces are to mean in reality only a determination to give in, pusillanimous intentions can be expressed as effectively in that mode as in any other. The only misfortune is that foreigners assume that the English people select for their Foreign Minister some one who suitably represents their sentiments and character. They consequently infer, with unimpeachable logic, that a taste for blustering and a great dislike of fighting are the most conspicuous characteristics of the English nation.

But it is very much to be wished that Lord Russell and his pen could come to some more complete agreement, for that most energetic instrument has lately been playing strange pranks. We probably owe to its ungovernable antics much of the danger which is now threatening Europe. If the recommendations which were made to the King of Denmark some fifteen months ago had been made in language less offensively dictatorial, it is probable that all parties might have hesitated before proceeding to the lengths to which they are now apparently committed. Again, more dignity in the communications made to Russia with reference to Poland, and a more constant recollection of the self-restraint which is incumbent on remonstrants who have no thought of fighting, might have saved our diplomacy from the universal contempt into which it has fallen upon the Continent, and which deprives its most strenuous efforts of effect. Under this system of making up for weak action by valorous words, England has lost her old position, and the advice which Lord Russell so freely tenders, no longer backed by the reputation of military power, is repelled with impatient scorn. Our present position is accurately defined by the correspondence that has recently passed with Saxony. Saxony is probably as precariously situated as any State north of the Alps. With a territory large enough for self-defence, sustained by no powerful alliance, interposed between two powerful monarchies whose policy she is thwarting, she is in a position to be exceptionally solicitous not to alienate any friend, nor to provoke any neutral to be a foe. If Russia or France had so far departed from the traditional dignity of her diplomacy as to send such a despatch as that which Lord Russell wrote to Mr. Murray, no one can doubt how careful M. von Beust would have been to avoid all cause of offence in his reply. That he should have adopted an opposite course in dealing with England, betrays the value at which he appraises our friendship or our enmity. The example of Prince Gortschakoff has inspired German diplomatists with a noble emulation. Formerly it had been the custom to treat England with civility, and to attach weight to her promises or her threats. But the Russian Minister has dispelled that delusion. The cat is belled at last. He has ascertained by experiment that English objurgations may be safely met with unveiled sarcasm; and smaller Courts are naturally eager to win a reputation for courage at so cheap a rate. M. von Buest's imitation is, indeed, somewhat clumsy. His attempts at sarcasm come to little more than a bold use of hard words not ordinarily employed in diplomacy. Prince Gortschakoff would have made more of so inviting a despatch. The summary of Lord Russel's despatch only contains three sentences; but unless Mr. Murray has strangely misrepresented the words of his chief, it would be difficult to find so many absurdities compressed into so small a space. The strange confusion between the affairs of Schleswig and those of Holstein; the attempt to cast the responsibility for the action of the Diet, first upon the Saxon Government, and then upon "the German troops:" and the curious sentence at the end, suggestive only of a triangular duet, that "Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg must be made *mutually* responsible"—these would have furnished Prince Gortschakoff with ample material for one of the exercitations for which he has become famous. M. von Buest, however, lost his opportunity, and only succeeded in producing a despatch more ill-mannered than that which he had received.

By the few extracts which appear from time to time in the papers, it is evident that our Foreign Secretary is doing his utmost to frighten the German Powers out of the war on which they are bent. But he is in the position of the physicians who has overdosed his patient with tonics. When the moment of weakness comes, and the tonics are really wanted, they will not act. It is much the same with the "rough" language which Lord Russell has been addressing to the Diet at Frankfort, and to the various German Courts, They are accustomed to that sort of thing, and it ceases to produce any effect upon them. They know, from the example of the Polish correspondence, that it means nothing. In that case, "most serious consequences" were threatened, if Russia did not immediately grant a Constitution to the Poles. But Russia treated the demand for a Constititution with contempt, and the most serious consequences never came. It is in vain that England raises her voice higher and higher; the impotence of the wrath which those shrill accents express has been found out and will not be forgotten. So long as the imposture could be kept up, scolding was an instrument of some efficacy. It was very pleasant while it lasted, for we enjoyed all the influence of a great Power without the necessity of any sacrifices to maintain it. But, now that the relation between our language and our policy is thoroughly understood, it might perhaps be more dignified to cut down our language to the level of our policy. Lord Russell's present plan of supplying the loss of real influence by the iteration of impotent threats only exposes us to unnecessary insult from Powers of the calibre of Saxony.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

RICHMOND, 21ST DEC.

IT is a singular commentary upon the brilliant engineering capacity of General Gilmore, of which so much has been said in Northern journals, that after one of the costliest sieges on record, and after the loss of hundreds of lives, and the expenditure of mountains of projectiles, he has attained no result greater than was within his reach so far back as June, 1862. It will appear hardly credible that before the battle of Secessionville it was competent for the Federals to establish batteries as near to the heart of the city of Charleston as is the situation of their present batteries on Morris Island at Cumming's Point. It should be understood by your readers that there is on James's Island near the Stono River, to the west of Secessionville, a church, which lies at a distance of precisely four and a half miles from St. Michael's church in the centre of Charleston. This church was occupied by the Federals before the battle of Secessionville in June of last year. It was again occupied by them before their attack upon Battery Wagner on the 10th of July of the current year. Upon the 16th of last July the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison which held the church in question, and, in as much as the garrison consisted almost entirely of black troops little difficulty was experienced by the Confederates in recovering the position. At the same moment Gilmore's main force was doing desperate fighting and cannonading, which resulted at the end of 58 days in landing him at a point equi-distant from Charleston with that which he had evacuated almost without a struggle on the 16th of July, 1863. It will readily be believed that since July the Confederates have not been idle in providing against the danger of this point falling again into Federal hands. I am assured that the science of defensive military engineering has been exhausted in securing James and Sullivan's Islands from the possibility of successful attack. There is, I have little reason to doubt, but one possible avenue by which the Federals can indulge the venom of the *Atlantic Monthly,* so often shed and projected against Charleston, and enable the writers in its pages to sow the ruins of that hated city with salt. It will be by landing 50,000 men on the South Carolina coast, by seizing upon the Charleston and Savannah railroad and advancing along it upon the former city. It may be imagined, before such an attempt can be successful, what an amount of labour, time, and money it will exact. Any other Government on earth, save that which has attempted to canalize the Mississippi, and to secure its free navigation by supplying fresh steamers upon its waters quicker than they can be burnt up by the enemy, would be aghast at the stupendous magnitude of such a task as supplying the requisite transport for this enterprise, and establishing the necessary supply depots at Hilton Head and Port Royal. Vengeance is doubtless as sweet to Boston as to any other city on earth, but generations yet unborn will wince under their experience of the burden laid on their shoulders by such men as Mr. Everitt. It needs but the folly of a few additional enterprizes like the attempted capture of Charleston by land to make the burden heavier than future generations can bear.

It seems to me that whenever and if ever reasonableness and sobriety resume their sway in Boston and New York, the siege of Charleston, as conducted by the Federals, will be looked on as one of the most stupendous follies ever witnessed upon earth. In order to attain to such a success as is involved in the ability to throw Greek fire into Charleston from a distance of four miles and a half, and in order to stop a great port of entry for blockade-runners, a sum of money has been lavished which would purchase the whole State of South Carolina. It is probably known in England long before this time that the Greek fire is not more formidable than a child's Christmas crackers; it will probably be known hereafter that Charleston, as a port of entry for blockade-running vessels, will do as much business in 1864 as she did in 1862. But putting spite venom and vengeance out of the question, I believe that never upon earth was an enterprise undertaken in which the object sought possessed a value so disproportionate to the price which it exacted for its attainment. The payment of this price by the Federals, unrewarded though it has hitherto been by any encouraging success, is the measure, not of the value which they attach to the possession of the city of Charleston in ruins, but of the grudge which ever since the days of Andrew Jackson the Northern States, and pre-eminently New England, have nursed and cherished against the home of "nullification," the cradle of Secession.

Again I feel tempted to raise a warning voice about the disparity of the armament on board of the English and American navies. It is impossible for those who have been many months absent from England to be well informed as to the actual state of public opinion at the present moment upon this vital subject. But, judging from the officers of Her Majesty's navy who have at rare intervals brought vessels of war into Confederate ports, it appears still to be held that the 68-pounder or 8-inch smooth-bore is England's best weapon of offence against iron-clad vessels. The experience gained at Charleston enables me confidently to affirm that as well might you pelt one of the Yankee Monitors or the Ironsides with peas as expect them to be in any way damaged by 8-inch shot. Another disagreeable question forces itself upon an Englishman's attention when he is cognizant of the terrific broadside thrown by the eight 11-inch guns of the Ironsides—one of the most formidable broadsides, in the opinion of the defenders of Charleston, which has ever been thrown by any vessel upon earth. Have we any ship in existence which could successfully resist such a broadside, and respond to it with anything like commensurate weight and vigour? I should be faithless to my duty if I did not mention that it is the universal opinion of all the English officers serving in the Confederate army with whom I have conversed, that England is behind America in the weight and power of the guns sent by both nations to sea. It is still a matter of the greatest surprise to those who are cognizant of the endless experiments in guns and projectiles which are every day made by the Federal and Confederate States that England has not thought it worth her while to attach to the armies of both nations such a commission as M'Clellan had in the Crimean War, with a view to their gaining such scientific information with regard to ordnance and projectiles as at this moment can be gained nowhere else on earth. It is my conviction that from both sections such commissioners would receive nothing but courteous and unreserved information upon all that it imported them to know. It is scarcely creditable to our Government that they should be blind to the opportunities for gaining information which this gigantic conflict affords, or that from Old World pride they should refuse to avail themselves of the experience to be derived from a continent destined henceforth and evermore to play no secondary part in the drama of the world.

It is my intention in my next letter to give full details of my recent visit to the Libby Prison and Belle Isle. In the meantime I will content myself with stating that, in my belief, prisoners of war have seldom been more tenderly treated than are the 1,040 Federal officers now held captive in the Libby. There was at one moment a great deficiency of the Commissary-General's stores at Richmond, occasioned by temporary causes, and of not more than four days' duration. During these four days the prisoners experienced what has again and again been endured unmurmuringly by Confederate soldiers in the field, and were obliged to live entirely upon farinaceous food. Loud as have been the outcries in Yankeedom about their starving. prisoners, there has been no less uproar in the Confederate Congress against Commissary-General Northrup, by reason of the deprivation of meat which, during these four days, he inflicted upon the prisoners. Mr. Foote, the Thersites of the Southern Congress, has made the rafters ring with his denunciations of President Davis, who is understood to be a friend of Mr. Northrup, and who for divers reasons is especially obnoxious to Mr. Foote. It will not, in my opinion, be possible for the New York journals to awaken a fresh burst of European indignation by factitious representations of miseries which have no existence in fact. That the condition of a prisoner of war is at best *triste* and unenviable need hardly be stated to any sensible man or woman. If the Federal officers confined in the Libby could be admitted to a sight of the heart-rending letters which I have read from Confederate officers confined on Johnson's Island, they would face their lot with a little more manliness, and not aggravate trials already sufficiently irksome by permitting themselves to imagine that their sufferings are exceptional and peculiar, and such as were never borne by any other prisoners of war upon earth. For the present it will be sufficient to state that I hope shortly to give such facts and statistics as will establish, at least to the satisfaction of Europe, the true condition of the unhappy starvelings whose imaginary agonies have been such a rich mine to the press, and especially to the illustrated journals, of New York.

The presence for the last ten days of General Lee in Richmond has led to many rumours of his being about to go to the West, but, as I mentioned in my letter of the 14th inst., the appointment of General Joseph G. Johnston to fill the post vacated by General Bragg has for some time past decided. It is understood that throughout the deliberations which have preceded this appointment General Johnston's claims have been warmly urged by General Lee. And here let me do justice to the patriotism and unselfishness of General Bragg's bearing since his "decapitation," which have been such as all those who were best acquainted with his character expected at his hands. Without *rancune,* with generous cordiality and warmth, he has offered to fill the post of Chief of the Staff to General Johnston or General Lee—the same post which at the commencement of the war he so successfully filled under General A. Sidney Johnson. I believe that nothing is as yet settled with regard to the post to which General Bragg will be appointed. The correspondence with the War Department in which General Bragg has recently played so creditable a part will hereafter, when made known to his countrymen, recommend him to their favour in a degree of which they are at present unable to form any conception.

The military movements of the past week have been of little moment, unless (as is at this moment hoped rather than expected) they should end in the capture of the Federal cavalry General, Averill, who has struck boldly into the heart of Virginia, and inflicted some damage, though not much, upon the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Salem station. It is along this railroad, which connects Lynchburg with Bristol in Tennessee, that the supplies for General Longstreet's army—or rather such supplies as he cannot gather on the spot where his army is stationed—are forwarded to him. It is hoped that General Fitz Lee, one of the most active of the cavaliers of Virginia, will be in time to cut off General Averill's retreat; but such is the length of the frontier line over which it is possible for the Federals to retire that I have little expectation of the attainment of this result. General Longstreet has during the past week given a hug to a small portion of a Federal force, which was making believe to pursue him, and would apparently have inflicted material damage upon them had not a great rise in the Holson River forbidden the Confederate cavalry to cross and intercept the Federal retreat. Nothing is, I suspect, further from General Longstreet's intention than to leave to General Burnside the unmolested possession of Knoxville during the present winter. The withdrawal from around Chattanooga and Northern Georgia of Federal troops still continues, and is by some expected to lead to the evacuation of Knoxville and East Tennessee. It is evident that some important development of Federal strategy is in progress, and the large number of transports and their activity on the Potomac are suggestive either of some attempt upon Richmond by water, or a descent upon Charleston. Be the programme of the Aulic Council at Washington what it may, it will, I apprehend, be impossible for them to permit the winter months to wear inactively away. There are signs which indicate unmistakably that the unanimity of the Washington Congress about the prosecution of the war is a thing of the past. It is idle to talk about a large portion of the Federal army, which is about to disband in May, being willing to enlist again. There are too many Federal prisoners in the South, and too great uniformity of opinion among them about their own future conduct when their time of service will be up, to admit of any doubt as to what the conduct of their comrades under similar circumstances will be. Unless that mighty Battle of Armageddon, which has incessantly danced before the dazzled vision of the North, is fought between the present moment and the Ides of May, let all hope of aggressive warfare be abandoned by the Federals. It is true that they may be strong enough to repel invasion, and to maintain the blockade of their enemy's ports for years to come, but it is doubtful whether such an amount of unanimity as will be requisite to enable them even to preserve this attitude can be secured for 12 months more. In the meantime, if ever England, under the guidance of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Beecher, has been led to belie that this is honestly a war for the abolition of slavery, what will be said when it is known that the motion of Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, to the effect that "This war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjection, nor for the purpose of overthrowing and interfering with the rights of established institutions in those States," was recently carried in the House of Representatives at Washington by a majority of 115 votes against 52?

The winter has already worn half away, and none of the terrible trials which were bespoken for the Confederate States by Southern croakers and Northern threateners have as yet made themselves felt. With true English heartiness, Virginia is putting on her Christmas garb, and if the social condition of Richmond were canvassed at this moment, I should say that exception might reasonably be taken on the ground rather of an excess than of a shortcoming of merriment. The markets of the present winter are unquestionably more abundant hitherto than were those of last winter; oysters, game, venison, poultry, are offered in the greatest profusion. Irish potatoes are almost a drug, and, as I predicted, are served out with the rations of the Virginian army in the field. Prices have ceased to be weighed and considered; the Confederate dollar is worth about twopence English, and is so regarded by everybody, for everybody has dollars in abundance. The temper of Congress on the question of the war is stern and unyielding as was that of the Roman Senate after Cannæ: but I fear that I must be permitted to express a doubt whether they are fitter to deal with the difficult question of their currency than was the French National Convention to cope with the analogous embarrassment of their *Assignats.* He, however, who should fancy that this war will be stopped by the breaking down of a financial system upon either side cannot be other than a sorry judge of human nature, and poorly versed in the teachings of history. If there be any misnomer on earth, it is that which makes money synonymous with the sinews of war. Never yet was war stopped by the impecuniosity of belligerents; least of all in a country blessed with such abundance as this continent, where all that is requisite for the wants of man is lavished upon him with matchless, bounty, where the clouds drop fatness and the valleys laugh and sing, and where all that was wanted to secure prospectively to a third of the human race such contentment and happiness as have been denied to Europe was the presence of two qualities of which, more than any other nation, Americans are bereft—humility and moderation.

CHARGE AGAINST A CONGREGATION.—On Sunday last the minister of a large congregation in Dundee was interrupted in the course of his forenoon sermon by the repeated coughing of his auditors. Pausing in the midst of his observations, he addressed his congregation to the following effect:—"You go about the streets at the New Year time—you get drunk, and get cold, then you come here and cough, cough like a park of artillery. I think I must give you a vacation of six weeks, that you may have time to get sober and to regain your health again." He thereafter went on with his discourse, which was concluded amid much greater quiet than it had been begun; but just as the congregation were dismissing an indignant seatholder in the gallery rose up and loudly declared that the remarks of the pastor were nothing less than an insult to the whole congregation.—*Dundee Courier.*

THACKERAY.—Just now the mails are going out. A hundred splendid steam ships are speeding swiftly over every sea, east, west, and north, from the omphales called London, to carry the fortnight's instalment of British history and British thought into every land where the English language isspoken. But the saddest news they carry—sadder news than they have carried for many a month—is the announcement of the death of William Thackeray. It will come first to New York, where they loved him as we did. And the flaneurs of the Broadway, and even the busy men in Wall-street, willstay their politics, and remember him. They will say, "Poor Thackeray is dead." Though they may refuse to hear the truth—though they choose to insult us beyond endurance at stated times—let us keep one thing in mind: the flags at New York were hung half-mast high when Havelock died. Let us remember that. And so the news will travel southward. Some lean, lithe, deer-eyed quadroon lad will sneak, run swiftly, pause to listen, and then hold steadily forward across the desolate war-wasted space, between the Federal lines and the smouldering watchfires of the Con- federates, carrying the news brought by the last mail from Europe, and will come up to a knot of calm, clear-eyed, lean-faced Confederate officers (Oh! that such be men should wasted in such a quarrel, for the sin was not theirs after all); and one of these men will run his eye over the telegrams, and will say to the others, "Poor Thackeray is dead." And the news will go from picket to picket, along the limestone ridges which hang above the once happy valleys of Virginia, and will pass south until Jefferson Davis—the man so like Stratford de Redcliffe—the man of the pene-trating eyes and of the thin close-set lips—the man with the weight of an empire on his houlders—will look sup from his papers and say, with heartfelt sorrow, "The author of 'The Virginians' is dead." High upon the hill-side at Simla there will stand soon a group of English, Scotch, and Irish gentlemen, looking over the great plain below, and remarking to one another how much the prospect had changed lately, and how the grey-brown jungle has been slowly supplanted by the brilliant emerald green of the cotton plant, and by a thousand threads of silver water from the irrigation trenches. They will be hoping that Lawrence will succeed poor Lord Elgin, and that he will not be sacrificed in that ac cursed Calcutta; they will be wondering how it fares with Crawley. Then a dawk will toil up the hill-side with the mail; and in a few minutes they will be saying, "Lawrence is appointed; Crawley is acquitted; but poor Thackeray is dead." The pilot, when he comes out in his leaping whaleboat, and boards the mail steamer, as she lies-to off the heads which form the entrance gates to our new Southern Empire, will ask the news of the captain; and he will be told, "Lord Elgin and Mr. Thackeray are dead." That evening they will know it in Melbourne, and it will be announced at all the theatres; the people, dawdling in the hot streets half the night through, waiting for the breaking up of the weather, will tell it to one another, and talk of him. The sentence which we have repeated so often that it has lost half its meaning, will have meaning to them. "William Thackeray adis de!" So the news will fly through the seventy million souls who speak the English language. And he will lie cold and deaf in his grave, unconscious, after all his work, of his greatest triumph; unconscious that the great, so-called, Anglo-Saxon race little knew how well they loved him till they lost him. Vanitas vanitatum! "Let us shut up the box and the puppets, for the play is played out." K. H.—*Macmillan.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9TH.

Davidson, Captain A., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Sea.
Parron, Lieutenant H., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.
Swanson, Captain F., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Hockin, Deputy Inspector General P. W., Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9TH.

Davidson, Captain, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Durand, Lieutenant and Adjutant A., 10th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Swanson, Captain F., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Campbell, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secunderabad, Deccan.
Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel T. R., 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Bellington, Captain G. M., 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th March.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be established at Mahableshwar on the 17th instant. The following Staff will proceed with the Head Quarters:—

The Adjutant General of the Army.
The Quarter Master General of the Army.
The Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army.
The Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.
The Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery.
The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Troops.

Previous orders regarding the transmission of correspondence are to be adhered to.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that it has been ruled by the Government of India that in all cases the Officer appointed to the Command of a Regiment organized under the new system, the Commandant in virtue of his appointment Commands the Regiment, the second in Command will rank next in the Corps, the other Officers taking rank Regimentally according to Army standing.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that the returns ordered in G. O. C. No. 806, of the 2nd October 1863, to be furnished direct by Commanding Officers to the Controller of Military Finance have in many instances been incorrectly made out whereby much additional labor and delay has been occasioned. His Excellency enjoins Commanding Officers carefully and punctually to observe the instructions given in the G. O. C. above alluded to and G.G. O. 365 of the 9th July last.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 9th March.

Mr. George Shepcott, Commanding the Tug *Sind,* performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 13th January.

The undermentioned Engineers of the Floating Batteries are to be transferred to the Tug *Sind*:—

Mr. Bidwell, 1st Class; Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee; and Mr. C. Wakeford, 1st Class N. T.

Mr. Thomas Teasdale to be transferred from the *Sind* to the *Satellite* as Officer.

Mr. John Thompson to join the steamer *Sind* as Gunner Mate from this date inclusive.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

MAR.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
9	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat, March 8.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
9	Bloomer	Gilchrist	Liverpool
	Henrietta	Allan	Madras via Colombo

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj,* from Surat.—B. Ellis, Esq.; Doctor Hockin; Miss Chaill; and 220 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per British Ship *Bloomer,* to Liverpool.—Mrs. Aynes; Richards; and Miss Anne Vinie.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Militus*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d.
,, (Seeds) ... .£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 0s. 0d.
(Seeds) ... .£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China ....}
To Clyde ....} No offers.
To Hull ....}
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1864.

London.

Forest Right—130 bottles fruits; 2 boxes currants, 1-2-10 lbs., Edward Bates and Co.; 200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 1 box China tea, 25 lbs., W. Nicol and Co.

Stamboul—53 bales wool, 159 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 1200 bags sursecseed, 1800 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 320 bags sursecseed, 480 cwt., Bachendass Ambidass; 50 chests olibanum, 111-1-20 lbs., Essa Khacky; 5 bales cow-hides, D. Nowrojee.

Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—86 bales cotton, 301 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 1 barrel flour 195 lbs., 1 jar lime juice, 5 gallons, Edward Bates and Co.; 35 bales wool, 150 cwt., Assoo Pursotum.

Belgravia—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee.

Golden Dream—42 bales wool, 126 cwt., Vaneechund Hemchund.

Kildare—2 jars lime juice, 11 gallons, Edward Bates and Co.

Africa.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Topun Anderjee; 26½ bales orchillaweed, 92-2-19 lbs., Ludha Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dhurumsy Khatesy.

Lady Clarendon—1000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Dewjee Macony.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—800 bags sursecseed, 1200 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Thomas Seddon—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Toolsedass Khatesy.

Flower of the Forest—200 bales hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Pegasus—75 bales cotton, 262¼ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Robroy—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Mooljee Velljee.

Euxine—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Damoder Ramdass; 31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., R. Sozba and Co.

City of Benares—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co.; 9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Versy Maljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Maljee Ratoonsy.

Queen of the Seas—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

City of Agra—96 bales cotton, 336 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 102 bales wool, 306 cwt., Callianjee Petamber.

Golden Empire—99 bales wool, 297 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Celestial Empire.—131 bales cotton, 458¼ cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co., 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrojee; 100 bales munjeet, 347-3-12 lbs., W. and A. Graham and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pudomsy Velljee and Co.

Protector—74 bales wool, 122 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 99 bales cotton, 346¼ cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

Gilbert Thompson.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.

Cimber—46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass.

Preston—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Tomogonops.—600 bags gall 670 cwt., Damoder Canjee.

Palinurus.—32 bales wool, 96 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.

Militus—510 bundles country gall, 255 cwt., Veeda Mudun.

Eagle—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 40 bales wool, 130 cwt., Goculnath Sewncknath and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jasseesundass Pronvulbh and Co.

Bordeaux.

Victorine—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

New York.

Minerva—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

T. E. Lemon.—25 bales cotton, 87 cwt., Coupland and Co; 8 packages linseed, 10½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Foochow.

Steamer *Jeddo*—25 cases M. opium, 140 lbs. each, W. Nicol and Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—37 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 25¼ chests M. opium, 140 lbs.; Ragoonath Ramjas; 76 chests, 140 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., Tarachund Ramchund; 37 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each Cursetjee Byramjee and Co.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., Somjabhoy Visram.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*—100 bottles quicksilver 7500 lbs., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 67 bundles fishmaws, 20¼ cwt.; 84 bundles sharkfins, 25-14 lbs., Peerbhoy Damjee; 3 cases oilmanstores, Jewanjee Edaljee Sons; 9½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ravagur Coovergur; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Withuldass Munchharam; 3 bundles genda horns, 3 cwt. 8 lbs., Abodin Budroodin and Co.; 30 bundles fishmaws, 9 cwt., Rujubally Allyrogye; loose sandalwood, 97 cwt., Fazulbhoy Golam Huson and Co.: 151 pieces E. teeth, 38 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.; 129 bundles sharkfins, 39 cwt., 24 bundles fishmaws, 7¼ cwt., Bujubally Rajok; 213 bundles sharkfins 68 cwt., 83 bundles fishmaws, 26 cwt., 3 bundles dry fish, 1¼ cwt., Momud Dama; 1 case Cambay stones and golnoogly, 213,000 Nos. Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

Shanghaie.

Steamer *Jeddo*—12½ chests M. opium 140 lbs., Moolchund Pursotum; 30 chests 140 lbs., Govindram Muthooradass; 5 cases M. opium 140 lbs., W. Nicol & Co.

Penang.

Steamer *Jeddo*—1 Box Bombay Rupees 600 Rs., P. M. de Silva & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

893 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1181 Forest Rights, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
961 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston, W. Nicol & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
679 City of Benares, McEvau—Finlay, Clark & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Herly—Classen & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
987 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
611 Kildare, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
990 Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
782 Orso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
420 Marion—Forbes & Co.
387 Minerva, Blanch—Volkart Brothers.
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.
690 Marie et Nelli, Angulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

Salsette, King—P. & O. Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

367 Victorine, Brateon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

345 Henrietta, Allan.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Governor Higginson (s) Beyts—W. Nicol & Co.
980 St. Vincent de Paul.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

443 Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.

FOR CHINA.

559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—B. I. S. N. Co.
Jeddo (s) P. & O. S. N. Co.
1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1040 India (s) Greig—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

824 Adriatic, Scott.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay, Cardwell Parsons & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
864 Fatul Currim—H. M. Seedick.
650 Gladstone Woolcott.
971 Hugh Rose, H. M. Sedick & Co.
1564 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
3061 Kirkham, Routledge.—Lawrence & Co.
902 Marian Moore, Munce.
646 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.
341 Nabob, Canton.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1097 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
641 Robert Ritson, Brongh—A. H. Huschke & Co.
438 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
1915 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Aden, Curling.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
2500 Simla.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 28, *Sarah Parker*, Vaughan, from Madras 20th February; *Fathe Shah Allum*, Michael, from Bombay 11th January, touched at Cochin 19th, and Port Blair 18th February; *Stephen Glover*, and *Boreas*, particulars not received.

Do. 29, *Boreas*, Hufin, from Singapore 4th February; *Stephen Glover*, Remmond, from Singapore 11th February; *Tubal Cain*, Duncan, from Port Blair 21st February; *Sultana*, Sooliman, from Cochin 21st January; *Orissa*, and *Gilias*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 2, Ship *Nagpore*, Averton, from Glasgow, 6th November.

DEPARTURES.—March 2, French Ship *Jacques Creour*, A. C. L'Aubney, to Bourbon, via Pondicherry.

Do. 3, French Barque *Tapajur*, Arnaudfils, to Calingapatam.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	½ Par.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	47 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[Trs. Bks. closd. 85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	[incldg. n. sh. 176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	12¼ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4¼ do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	15) do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 50 Nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
,, Loan 1835-36	92
,, Loan 1842-43	92
,, Loan 1854-55	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (9th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 605
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
New Oomravuttee	,, 545 to 550
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 500 to 505
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 575 to 580
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 535 to 540
New Veeravul	,, 550 to 555
New Khandeish	,, 530 to 535
New Poratchee	,, 560 to 565
New Accote	,, 570 to 575
New Mangalore	,, 565 to 570
New Hinghunghaut	,, 610 to 615

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 32 to 33
,, 33 to 34
Niger ,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅜d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...} 2s. 0d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ... ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. .... 6 ,, ,,

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 3rd March 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office)......... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris*. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight...............2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.................2s. 0¼d. ,,
Sight......................1s. 11⅝d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do......,, 2-53 ,, ,,
Sight.........,, 2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances unde Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
,, On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON....................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL...............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight........................ 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... .... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight................. at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 1d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 ,, ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cob *Granite*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet: has been carrying 18 stone and is up to any weight. Apply to MR. GINGER.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings—price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.
Hummum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Fire Brick and Fireclay.
Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.
Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.
26th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—
G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Bauker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."
A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.
W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon, Byculla Commission Stables.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 percent.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englishi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.
A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered ibbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Brond Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or on notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, Colored Goods, Twists, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy, the first purchaser.

W. H. 3026-37—12 Bales 600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

A GIG.

A Splendid Gig, with Screw Propeller, 27 feet long, 5½ feet broad, stands unrivalled for speed, Teak-built and Copper-fastened, with Oars, Rollocks, Awnings, &c. Can be seen any day between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., near the Apollo Bunder. Apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 10th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 12 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 25 per box of 500 each.
Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ganjee Pursoo.
3 Casks of Cochineal, Weighing 1,504 lbs. 7 oz.
6 Sets of superior Plated (on German Silver) Single Harness.
2 Do. do. Double do.

AT 1 P. M.

Just land *ex Edmond Graham.*

One very handsome self-driving Park Phaeton, made to order by Andrews, of Southampton, very elegantly painted and lined with Lamps, Pole, Shaft, and Pole, Chain, &c.

A first-rate English Built Buggy by Wm. Kinross, of Sterling, complete, with Lamps, Cushions, &c.

On account of the underwriters:—

R. M. & Co.—One English-built Buggy on C. Springs, with Lamps, landed ex *William Carvill*, from Liverpool, and damaged by salt water.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES, JUST LANDED.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following English built Carriages, just landed ex Ship *Percy Douglas* and *Edmond Graham.*
One first-rate English built self-driving Phæton, by Bedford, Builder, London, complete with Lamps, and Cushions.
One ditto Circular Glass fronted Brougham, by Ditto with ditto ditto.
One Ditto four-seated Close Carriage, by J. Stowe, with ditto, ditto.
One Ditto Shigram, by Amory, with ditto, ditto.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHOWPATTY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Chowpatty, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. W. CLOVER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

No Catalogues, and the property on view two days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. BRIGGS, Esq., (changing residence) amongst which are some very valuable paintings together with an assortment of very valuable Books.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE AT POONA.

A very valuable and roomy Bungalow with Garden and large Compound. For full particulars apply to undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Dog Cart, and a Kattewar Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old. Price Rs. 700.
A pair of first-rate Greyhounds, price Rs. 150.
Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS." JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and reveriable seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaught and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—
Fire Premiums upwards of........................ £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest......................... ,, 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds...... ,, 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed............ ,, 20,000

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

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George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, MP.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861......... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq..................Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..............................Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

hairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,...............................Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,...............................London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..........................Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq..........................Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.................................Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq...................................Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq ....London.
Abel Chapman, Esq. ....London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.................................London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.......................London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

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John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
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Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
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Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay...........Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras... ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta.............Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. SMOULT, Esq. | GEORGE BROWN, Esq.
JOHN N. BULLEN, Esq. | ALEX. WALKER, Esq.
C. S. HOGGS, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq.

Auditors.

HARRY INGLIS LEE, Esq. N. S. SWEEPLAND, Esq.
Physician—ALEXANDER WEBB, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *olicitors.*
BANK OF BENGAL. | Messrs. FRITH & SANDES.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. BRADDON and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. BAINBRIDGE & Co. | Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR Esq. | J. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | ANDREW HAY, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	,,	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	,,	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	,,	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	,,	10,000	1030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits, as actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables fo assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose ives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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